

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 22 1929

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED

Govt. Succumb to Counsels of Panic

PEACEFUL PICKETING TO BE PROHIBITED

Ordinance to Prevent Intimidation

REPRESSIVE MEASURES TO USHER IN "INDUSTRIAL PEACE"

Governor's Appeal to Millowners

To those who had expected big things out of the Governor's Conference with the representatives of the prominent public bodies in the city, the actual results of that conference are not likely to bring any consolation whatsoever. After all that has been said and done the question still remains: how and when is the strike going to end? The conclusions that have now been arrived at and the decisions which the Government have taken have nothing in them which is either new or reassuring. In fact, Government could have done all these things without having had the necessity of going through such an elaborate and tardy procedure of a joint conference unless they wanted an impression to be conveyed that the measures which they now propose to enforce have got the approval of all the public bodies represented at the joint conference. Although the conference has not produced any tangible results it has done one good thing, namely, that it has clarified and brought into prominence the main issues of the case. Among the various questions the conference was called upon to consider the following are the most important:—

- (1) Whether the Government should forthwith proceed to appoint a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act;
- (2) How to stop the alleged intimidation;
- (3) Whether picketing should be made illegal;
- (4) Would the appointment of an "ad hoc" inquiry committee serve any useful purpose?

So far as the first of these issues is concerned, there was a complete unanimity of opinion in the conference that Government should lose no time in appointing a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. The award of such a court is expected to carry with it an amount of moral force which it will be impossible for either party to the dispute to resist.

GOVT. IN A FIX

As regards the remedy to stop intimidation, the Government found themselves in a fix. In the first place there is the initial difficulty of proving that the alleged intimidation is a fact. What the mill-owners regard as intimidation might be of such a character that it may not come within the purview of the law as it exists at present. Section 144 of the I.P.C. cannot by any stretch of imagination bring within its scope peaceful picketing and other methods of persuasion which are perfectly legal under the Trade Unions Act. The Government, therefore, find it

beyond their powers to stop peaceful picketing or to put an end to the alleged intimidation unless they are armed with additional powers to deal with these cases. They have therefore decided to approach the Governor General for the promulgation of an Ordinance to make intimidation a cognisable offence.

As regards picketing at the mill gates, the Government have no other alternative but to refer that question to the Legislative Council. It is not altogether unlikely that the Government will come forward with a bill putting restrictions upon the right of workers to carry on peaceful picketing.

"AD HOC" COMMITTEE.
Of course, the appointment of an "ad hoc" enquiry committee to find out whether the strike was a genuine trade dispute or a Communist menace, was out of question. Those who advocated the appointment of such a committee did not appear to have given a serious thought to the legal implications of such a committee. Even if an "ad hoc" enquiry was constituted as was asked for, what guarantee was there that the parties to the dispute would have appeared before such a committee and led evidence? There is nothing in the existing law which would have compelled the attendance of the parties and the production of documents before the committee. Looking to the stubborn and uncompromising attitude taken up by both the parties it was scarcely to be expected that either of them would have come forward in the absence of legal compulsion to lead evidence before the committee.

COURT OF INQUIRY

A Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act is entirely a different thing from an "ad hoc" committee. Under this Act a Court of Enquiry appointed by local Government has the same powers as are vested in courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying the suit in respect of following matters:

- (a) Enforcing attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
 - (b) Compelling production of documents and material objects; and
 - (c) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.
- It is not necessary that the parties to the dispute have to apply for the constitution of a Court of Enquiry. The Government can do so independently without reference to the parties. One should not, therefore, be surprised that the suggestion re-

PANICKY MEASURES TO SECURE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

The following in a nutshell sums up the steps Bombay Government propose to take to usher what is called "industrial peace" in the premier national industry of the city:—

- (1) Court of Inquiry Under Trades Disputes Act.
- (2) Ordinance with the sanction of the Central Government making intimidation a cognisable offence.
- (3) Bill in Bombay Council prohibiting peaceful picketing.
- (4) Section 144 to continue.
- (5) Bill in the local Council on the lines of "Goonda Act" of Bengal.

garding the appointment of an "ad hoc" committee could not obtain the support of Government.

CONFERENCE AT SECRETARIAT

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES MEASURES FOR ENDING DEAD-LOCK

The joint conference which His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, is having with the representatives of the prominent public bodies in this City, resumed its sitting at 11.30 a.m. on Friday at the Secretariat. His Excellency the Governor presiding. The same representatives who attended the conference of last Wednesday were present. Mr. D. F. Mulla, the Acting Advocate-General, was also present by special invitation, presumably to explain the legal difficulties if there were any regarding the measures to be taken. The conference was not open to the Press as on the previous occasion.

NO PROPOSAL FROM GOVT.
The Government, it is understood, did not put any definite proposals before the conference as it was believed they would do. In fact, no proposals had been formulated when the conference resumed its work. Discussion proceeded on the basis of the summary of recommendations made by various Associations at the previous sitting, and that of the existing powers of Government under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. It has further transpired that almost all the representatives, excepting a few, very strongly urged that the Government should immediately adopt stringent measures to put a stop to alleged intimidation and instances of terrorism. Be it said to their credit that the representatives of the Municipal Corporation and the Servants of India Society are said to have taken a bold stand against any kind of recourse to repressive measures. One of the representatives who came out a little earlier humorously remarked that they were all out for "Fire and sword."

"AD HOC" COMMITTEE NOT WANTED

If there was complete unanimity of opinion on one thing more than on any other it was on the immediate appointment by Government of a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. The general consensus of opinion did not seem to favour the suggestion regarding the appointment of an "ad hoc" Committee to investigate into the exact nature of the present strike, i.e., (Continued on Page 10.)

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Only Way to Enforce Demands

MR. ABUL KALAM AZAD'S APPEAL TO FRONTIER PEOPLE

PESHAWAR, June 20. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, in the course of an appeal to the Frontier people, says that no political demand which is backed by communal organisations can succeed in the present times. There is only one way to force its acceptance, and it is to make the Congress the instrument of your voice. The Congress will then become your voice. He advises the people of the Frontier to enrol themselves as members of the Congress and organise Congress Committees in each village.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONGRESS

Site for Session Secured

LAHORE, June 21. It is understood the Congress leaders have secured a site for the next session of the National Congress. So far they have kept the locality secret but it is authoritatively stated, it is either at Shahdara or Ichra. It is also understood that the lease is taken in the name of a private individual who will give it to the Congress. Shahdara Railway station is on the N. W. R. It is a historic place and contains the mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangir and Empress Nurjahan. Ichra is a beautiful village three miles off Lahore.—Free Press.

PUNJAB CONGRESS SECRETARY

GOES TO KOHAT FOR DEFENCE EVIDENCE

PESHAWAR, June 20. Khawaja Ghulam Mohammed, Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee, who is being tried in Lahore arrived and has gone to Kohat to collect defence evidence from Sunni Afroids of Tirah.—Free Press.

INDIAN STATES MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE

Meeting At Bikaner House

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA UNABLE TO ATTEND

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who was expected to arrive in Bombay, to-day in connection with the forthcoming meetings of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber and of the general body, has been unfortunately detained owing to illness. His Highness has sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend any of the meetings of the Princes either in Bombay or at Poona. In his absence His Highness, the Maharaja

TO SPARE YANKEE FEELING

Coloured Diplomat Shown Door

PARIS DANCING HALL INCIDENT

PARIS, June 21. M. Stephen Alexis, Member of the Corps Diplomatique, hailing from Haitian Republic, was refused admittance into a Parisian dance hall. The proprietor of the Cafe excused himself for this indignity by stating admission was denied to all coloured persons irrespective of status in order to spare the feelings of American clients. M. Alexis has submitted a vigorous protest to Premier Poincare.—Free Press Beam Service.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SEEKS RE-ELECTION

LONDON, June 21. Attorney-General Sir William Jowitt has resigned his seat from the House of Commons in connection with the by-election at the City of London.—Free Press.

NOT SO GOOD AS HER MAIDEN ATTEMPT

LORD OLIVIER ON MAYO'S LATEST BOOK

LONDON, June 21. Lord Olivier condemning Miss Mayo's second attempt at traducing India in the book entitled "Slaves of Gods", observes the present volume is not quite so handy as "Mother India" for political use as a weapon whereby to smite the Indian Swaraj Parties.—Free Press Beam Service.

WAGE CUT IN MANCHESTER

LONDON, June 21. Manchester Spinning employers have given their operatives a month's notice of wages reduction. The weaving employers are expected to follow suit.—Free Press.

IN THE WAKE OF FLOODS

Silchar Isolated: Granaries Washed Away: Crops Destroyed

TALE OF WOE FROM ASSAM Appeal for Funds to Relieve Acute Distress

(From A Correspondent.)
SYLHET, June 20. Unprecedented floods have devastated Sylhet and Cachar. The area affected is 5,000 square miles with a population of 18 lacs. Postal and Telegraphic communications have been stopped with Silchar since the 12th instant. Despite the subsidence of 53 inches, the situation in Cachar District and Silchar town is awfully serious. Water rose 5 to 7 feet over the plains. The Assam Government wired the Bengal Government for despatching 5,000 maunds of rice for Cachar. Mr. Parry, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar is stranded in an unknown region. Mr. Leine, Divisional Commissioner, left for Silchar with 100 maunds of rice in a Government launch. Owing to high waters steamers cannot pass the Badarpur Railway bridges. Silchar, Badarpur and Katakhal, Lalabazar and Karimganj, Longai Valley and Fenchuganj Sylhet branch railway sections have been cut off. In villages the water has risen to the house roof. People are being rescued from trees. Women and children are sheltering on improvised rafts. Cattle are dying in hundreds for want of fodder and dry lands. Granaries have been washed away. Thousands of people and cattle are taking shelter in railway lines and hillocks. Virulent epidemic is apprehended immediately. Hope for standing crops for one year is gone. Government has sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for gratuitous relief for Sylhet. Modest calculation computes that 5 lacs are necessary to alleviate the sufferings. A strong Relief Committee has been formed with Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta (ex-Minister as President). The distressed are looking forward to their countrymen throughout India to save them from starvation. Contribution will be thankfully received.

GREAT DISTRESS OVER WIDE AREA

CALCUTTA, June 21. Reports of the flood havoc in Assam, Comilla and Chittagong received here show great distress over a wide area devastated by the floods. Relief has been organised in Assam by officials and non-officials jointly. On an urgent wire the Bengal Government have despatched 5,000 maunds of rice to Assam. In Comilla the District Congress Committee and Abhay Ashram have organised relief measures. Appeals have been issued from everywhere for outside help.—Free Press.

EROSION IN JUMNA UNABATED

CHITTAGONG, June 20. A village in Satkania on the banks of river Dola is reported to have been washed away, and several lives mostly those of women and children lost.—A.P.

WORK OF REPAIR TAKEN UP

COMILLA, June 20. A vast area is still under water and crops have been damaged beyond measure in consequence of the recent floods. The work of repair of breaches and embankment has been taken up by the Irrigation Department.—A.P.

MAHATMA OBSERVES FAST

PENANCE FOR MAN BEING RUN OVER BY HIS CAR

DELHI, June 21.

Intimation has been received by the Daily "Tej" from Almora (United Provinces) that as Mahatma Gandhi, who is touring in the Kumaon Hills, was motor-ing to his residence after receiving the municipal address at Almora a man was run over by his car. Mahatma Gandhi jumped out of the car at once, and took the injured person to the hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The incident has greatly affected Mahatma Gandhi who is now observing a fast.—A. P.

TRAIN COLLISION IN BELGIUM

8 KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

LONDON, June 21. Grammont, (Belgium), 20th June.—Eight persons were killed and many were injured in a collision between two workmen's trains here this morning.—Reuter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
 July 18.34
 October 18.66
 January 18.89
 New York, 11-45 a.m.
 July 18.31
 October 18.69
 January 18.85

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 20.
 July 18.33-06
 October 18.74-02
 December 18.87-01
 March 19.04
 Midding Spot 18.70-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 20.
 July 18.33-03
 October 18.57-02
 Midding Spot 18.78-05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 20.
 Bales.
 Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 2,000
 Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000
 Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 20.
 Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 20.
 Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £193/8
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registry) £132-1/2
 National Bank £200-1/2
 Eastern Bank £26-3/4
 Funding Loan 4 p.c. £286-7/8
 Conversion Loan £275-5/8
 Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £281-5/8
 Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £201
 Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £200-1/8
 Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £200-1/8
 Consols £245-5/8
 War Loan 5 p.c. £101
 Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £102

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, June 20.
 This Week.
 Total Bullion £163,500,000
 Public Deposits £21,300,000
 Other Deposits £91,800,000
 Government Securities £35,400,000
 Other Securities £22,400,000
 Notes and Coins £63,200,000
 Notes in Circulation £300,000,000
 Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 55.89 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20.
 Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, July/Sept. per cwt 11/4-1/2
 Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/4-1/2
 C. & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per cwt 11/5-3/4
 C. & F. Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt 11/6-1/4

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, June 20.
 Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
 Sugar 1.79 cents.
 Sugar 1.80 cents.
 Wheat 1.00 1/2 dollars.
 Wheat 1.11 dollars.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 20.
 Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £24/4/11-1/2

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorized Rs. 6,00,00,000
 Subscribed Rs. 3,50,00,000
 Paid-up Rs. 71,21,055
 TOTAL FUNDS Rs. 1,27,80,244

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
 Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
 Central Bank Building,
 Esplanade Road.
 General Manager R. J. DUFF

LIVERPOOL.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
 "Market acting well in face of very favourable weather."
 N. Y. July highest 18.35 (at the opening) lowest 18.30 (11-19 a.m.).

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.
 Opening Closing
 June 9.90-02 9.90-02
 July 9.90-02 9.90-02
 August 9.90-02 9.90-02
 September 9.90-02 9.90-02
 October 9.87-02 9.87-02
 November 9.87-02 9.87-02
 December 9.87-02 9.87-02
 January 9.87-02 9.87-02
 February 9.87-02 9.87-02
 March 9.87-02 9.87-02
 April 9.87-02 9.87-02
 May 9.87-02 9.87-02
 June 9.87-02 9.87-02
 Midding Spot 10.22-02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 20.
 Sales at Liverpool 7,000
 Sales on Speculation 300
 Sales of East Indian Cotton 130

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.
 Scinde, Fully Good 6.50
 Scinde, Superfine 6.50
 Bengal, Good 6.00
 Bengal, Fully Good 6.00
 Bengal, Fine 6.00
 Omra, Good 7.00
 Omra, Fully Good 7.00
 Omra, Fine 7.00
 Broach, Fully Good 8.50
 Broach, Fine 8.50
 Broach, Superfine 8.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.
 July 15.35-40
 October 15.57-40
 November 15.52-35
 January 15.52-35
 March 15.52-35
 May 15.52-35
 Sakelkaridis, F.G.F., Spot 16.30-10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 20.
 July close at 7/10s 7/8d up 1d.
 October close at 8/3s 1/4d up 1-1/4d.
 December close at 8/5s 7/8d up 1-5/8d.
 Wheat Chicago Market: July per bushel dl. 1-11-3/4 up 2-3/4.
 September per bushel dol. 1-16-5/8 up 2-7/8.
 December per bushel dol. 1-21-1/4 up 2-7/8.
 Report Oklahoma, Kansas disappoining, no further rain Canada.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 21.
 During the week our market ruled firm with good demand for ready sugars and with the stronger arrivals from London and America prices for ready Sugars improved by 3 to 4 annas per cwt all round. Forward positions were not affected much but only June position improved by 4 annas while July/December improved only 2 annas per cwt. A good business has been done in June shipment by an European Firm and in July/December by a Native Importer. European Beet Sugars have improved by 6d and a small quantity afloat has been done.
 Java reported a steady market with good demand for ready Sugars but had no effect of the rise in London and America and the Trust's prices remain unchanged. We expect no reduction in the prices for the present and expect good demand from India shortly.
 Calcutta and Karachi reported steady markets with fair business doing for forward positions.
 American Terminals reported highest on the 18th instant quoting 1.90, 1.95 and 2.07 for September, December and March and reported lowest on the 13th instant quoting 1.73, 1.80 and 1.89 for same positions. London Terminals reported highest on the 18th instant quoting 10/3 3/4s 10/3 3/4s and 10/7 1/2s for August, October and December and reported lowest on the 13th instant quoting 9/3 3/4s, 9/5 1/4s and 9/9 3/4s for same positions.
 The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—
 T M O Ready Rs. 13-3-6 eq. 12s
 F B Harbour stocks 25,000 bags
 T M O June Rs. 7-12-6 eq. 11s 8
 F B Harbour
 T M O July/December Rs. 7-10-0 eq. 11s 5 1/2d F B Harbour
 B R B Ready Rs. 13-3-0 eq. 11s
 11d F B Harbour stocks 30,000 bags
 Brit. Refined Rs. 12-14-6 eq. 11s
 7d F B Harbour stocks 30,000 bags
 German Rs. 12-14-6 eq. 11s 7d F B Harbour stocks 9,000 bags
 French Rs. 13 eq. 11s 9d F B Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.
 Arrivals:—
 S. S. Fusijama Maru with 2,000 bags Java Sugars.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.
 B. C. RATE.—
 T T 1/5 25/32.
 D D 1/5 13/16.
 LONDON.—
 Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
 Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready.
 Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June.
 Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
 Banks Buying D D 1/5 20/32 June.
 Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
 Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June.
 NEW YORK.—
 B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2.
 Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
 Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.
 PARIS.—
 Banks Selling D D 922.
 Banks Buying D D 934.
 Banks Buying 3 Mos 945.
 JAPAN.—
 Banks Selling T T 122.
 Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4.

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 135.
 SHANGHAI.—
 Banks Selling D D 163 1/4.

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2.

JAVA.

Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.84 7/8 20th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/4 13/16 21st inst.

Japan/London 1/9 23/32 20th inst.

London/Paris 124.00 20th inst.

London/Belgium 34.925 20th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.202 20th inst.

London/Italy 92.70 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 19th inst. £ 4-4-11 1/2 20th inst. £4-11 1/2.

Silver London Ready 19th inst. £24 7/16.

Silver London Forward 19th inst. £24 7/16.

Silver New York Ready 19th inst. £23 20th inst. £22 7/8.

London Discounts 3 Mos 19th inst. 45 3/8 p.c. 20th inst. 5 3/8 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 19th inst. 45 1/2 p.c. 20th inst. 45 1/2 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c.

3 Mos. 3-1/4 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady.

China a small buyer. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 21.
 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69-10.
 4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8.
 4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91.
 4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 82.
 4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.
 4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94.
 5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97-8.
 5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 109/12.
 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 109/3.
 6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102.
 6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-1.
 6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-1.
 6-1/2 per cent B'way Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
 4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/1.
 4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.
 4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.
 6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 106-4.
 6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
 Forward Rates:—2nd July settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69/9/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102-1-0.
 Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 21.

3 Months 5-3/8 per cent.

6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2-1/2 per cent.

One month 3 per cent.

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 21.
 Rathlin Head, Sulpra, Calcutta.
 City of Yokohama, Singleton, Liverpool.
 Chakla, Chandier, Bureh.
 Mooltan, Thornton, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.
 Gogra, Henderson, Raungon, Crenatula, Hume, Karachi.
 Tarantia, Fraser, Liverpool.
 Mooltan, Thornton, London.
 Dara, Wheeler, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 21.
 Steamer City of Dundee for Calcutta.
 Steamer Ascot for Calcutta.
 Steamer Garbetta for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Mooltan will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagala:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karagala is expected to arrive here to-day from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rathlin Head:—The steamer Rathlin Head arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of Yokohama:—The K N Co's steamer City of Yokohama arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Bureh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gogra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Raungon with a general cargo.

S S Crenatula:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Crenatula will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo of kerosin oil.

S S Tarantia:—The G Y Co's steamer Tarantia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 20.
 T T Berlin on London 20.32-3/4
 T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-1/4
 T T Brussels on London 34.95
 T T Madrid on London 34.58
 T T Milan on London 32.58
 T T Bern on London 25.20
 T T Paris on London 124.01
 T T London on Prague 163.81

LONDON METALS.

London, June 20.
 Copper, Braziers 235
 Yellow Metal 274
 Spelter, Hard Indian 223-3/4
 Brands 223-3/4
 Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge 213-1/2
 Tin, English Ingots 22-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.
 Silver:—Market is quietly steady.
 Spot 24-7/16
 Forward 24-7/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 20.
 Interest, Day to Day 4-7/8 p.c.
 Loans 4-7/8 p.c.
 Interest, 7 Days' Mar- ket Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
 Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
 Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.
 Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
 Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

KEROSENE RATES

(Burmah-Shell)

Bombay, June 20.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:—

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6

Waterbury cases per case Rs. 8-11-6

Firefly cases per case Rs. 8-7-6

Anchor brand tins, per pair Rs. 6-11-6

Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6

Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6

Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6

Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6

Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6

BAY DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHWARDS

HEAVY RAIN IN C. P.

POONA, June 21.
 The Bay depression lies this morning over East Central Provinces and is moving northwards. It has caused extensive and fairly heavy rain in the Central Provinces.

The monsoon is vigorous along the West Coast and has extended further in North Deccan, Gujarat, Rajputana and along the western Himalayas. The Bay current is reviving in Assam. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad North, Malabar, and Madras Coast north and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central India West, Punjab East, and north, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, and Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Rajputana East.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Myittha one and a half inches, Diamond Island and Amherst three-quarters, Cherrapunji two, Dibrugarh and Shillong one and a half, Burdwan half, Jagdalpur four, Akota three, Raipur and Kanker two, Chanda one and a half, Neemuch and Amroli one, Khandwa Nagpur and Mukteswar three-quarters, Surat two, Rajkot and Jaipur one and a half, Ahmedabad, Salok and Karampudi three-quarters, Gulmarg a half, Srinagar, Cherat and Murree a quarter each, Ratnagiri and Mangalore four, Marmugao, Karwar and Poona three, Calingapatam, Calicut and Vazagapatam two, Bijapur, Cochin and Trivandrum, one and a half, Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Hanamaponda one, and Meccara three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the West central Provinces, Deccan, West Central India, Gujarat and South Rajputana and extend in Assam, Bengal and along and near the Western Himalayas. Fairly heavy rain is likely to continue in the catchments of the Godavari, Tapi and Nerbuda rivers, and extend in the catchments of the Godavari of Mahi and Sabarmati during the next thirty-six hours. Locally heavy rain is also probable in the Konkan, and Kumaon division and its neighbouring districts during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Observations recorded at 8 hours, Thursday, 20th June, 1929:—

Station.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	82	0.8	18.8
Calcutta	92	0.1	4.5
Patna	101	0.1	2.8
Allahabad	106	0.3	0.4
Cawnpore	109	0.0	0.6
Lucknow	106	0.0	0.8
Bareilly	106	0.0	2.5
Delhi	107	0.0	9.3
Peshawar	110	0.0	0
Hyderabad	102	0.0	0
Karachi	90	0.0	0
Jodhpur	109	0.0	0.6
Jaipur	107	0.0	1.0
Ajmer	105	0.0	1.3
Bhuj	100	0.0	0
Rajkot	99	0.0	0.6
Surat	91	0.4	2.8
Ahmedabad	101	0.1	2.4
Indore	98	0.0	0.5
Akola	95	0.1	3.3
Amroli	95	0.2	1.5
Jambulpore	103	0.0	1.3
Nagpur	97	1.3	4.7
Bombay	86	0.0	21.2
Ratnagiri	84	T 20.0	2.0
Malegaon	94	1.4	2.4
Ahmednagar	91	0.4	5.4
Poona	91	T 0.9	0.9
Sholapur	94	0.2	1.5
Bijapur	90	0.0	1.0
Belgaum	82	0.0	5.1
Aurangabad	90	0.1	4.2
Rohitpur	94	0.0	3.9
Hyderabad	93	T 0.4	0.4
Bangalore	86	0.0	0.9
Madras	95	0.0	1.1
Shillong	78	0.4	

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced DYESTY knowing aerographic work. Apply with testimonials Box No. 2306. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A

R1686

WANTED—SINGERS of any languages and various kinds of instruments. See personally. VIELLOPHONE LTD., Matunga, B. B. and C. I.

A

R1687

WANTED—(1) A SCIENCE TEACHER: A GRADUATE IN ARTS with Persian as his second LANGUAGE PREFERRED. Pay 75-5-100 (2) A PERSIAN TEACHER: pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and terms to the CHAIRMAN, Birla High School, Committee, Dhandhuka.

A

32390

WANTED—LANGUAGES GRADUATE with teaching experience for Coronation High School. Pay Rs. 100 to 125 start, according to qualifications and experience. Sportsman preferred. Apply to Chief Karbhari, Afangrol.

A

32375

WANTED

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless, Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal
THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at very low rent, small and big GODOWNS for Storage and Workshops at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, and Bungalow at Andheri, Apply J. G. DOSSA, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

C

R1695

TO LET—3rd Floor, facing Horn Road, and 2nd floor opp. Excel Theatre of Mahomed Abdulla, Building, Phobi Talao.

C

R1670

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE PAY THREE ANNAS per dozen for burnt out electric bulbs. We also undertake to regenerate such bulbs on behalf of our clients. Prices on application. Phone 40901 or write to NITROGEN (India) Ltd., 1st Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay. 10 and we shall arrange to call for your old lamps.

T

32391

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Gonuino rose-scented lilies Rs. 11 per 1,000. Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts. Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 6, Darbhanga.

E

R 1668

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE, Darya, Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M

W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Line per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, 1st July, 1929, the Bank will be open for business between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th June, 1929.

32382

KARAUJI STATE RAILWAYS LTD.

THIS COMPANY has been duly incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 under the certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, bearing number 1498 of 1929. The Registered Office of the Company is at No. 59, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. WOODFALL,
Secretary.

R1697

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "PENANG MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th June, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richardson of Messrs. Erisson and Richardson Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN, 1929.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

- (1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.
- (2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lac (face value) 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 23,000 being the difference between Rs. 75,000 and the cost of Rs. 1 lac at the issue price, and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000.
- (3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the advance will be 5-1/4 per cent. per annum.
- (4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
- (5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.
- (6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

2. This Scheme may be availed of to subscribe to the new loan whether issued in the form of "Loan" or "Bonds" or both.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.

32351

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against having any dealings whatsoever in respect of 3 pieces of Promissory Notes of the Government of India Loan bearing 3-1/2 per cent interest of the face value of Rs. 500/- each and bearing Nos. B061703, B061704 and B061705 respectively deposited by me as security with Parashram Pandurang Mhatre, which the said Mhatre has failed to produce and in respect of which a complaint filed by me before the Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court is pending.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1929.

PHIROZE D. SHROFF.

Patel Mansion,
Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

30395

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN ANTHONY PEREIRA, of Dadar, Bombay, has contracted to sell to me the property hereunder described. All persons, therefore, having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise whatsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to me at the under noted address within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed and all claims, if any, which have not been notified to me will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All those pieces or parcels of land, consisting of paddy fields and coconut groves, situated at Tara Juhn in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 20,104 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 13-14 and Pot Nos. 1-2.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1929.

C. R. ALBUQUERQUE,

Purchaser.

7, Willingdon Tower,
Santa Cruz,

Bombay Suburban District.

R1692

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

No. 4606/M. V. of 1929.

COMPULSORY ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTORISTS are informed that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules of 1915, all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on the 31st August, 1929. No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the undersigned not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz. Rs. 16/- for a car, Rs. 4/- for a motor cycle and Rs. 32/- for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the Office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after 1st July, 1929, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th June, 1929.

30396

WANTED.

(A) A PRINCIPAL for the Training Institute on a salary of Rs. 400-20-000. Candidate for this post must be a 1st Class Economics man with knowledge and experience of Cooperation. The selected candidate will be on 6 months' probation.

(B) A LECTURER on ACCOUNTANCY and AUDITING on Rs. 200-10-300. The candidate must have good working knowledge of banking and specially on co-operative banking.

(C) A LECTURER on Village welfare work on Rs. 200-10-300. The candidate must possess actual experience of this work.

(D) A LECTURER on co-operative methods and principles on Rs. 200-10-300. Candidate must possess not only theoretical knowledge but practical experience.

(E) A LECTURER on Agriculture on Rs. 200-10-300. Candidate must have working of the latest improvements in agricultural methods. All the selected candidate will be on 6 months' probation.

The selected candidates will have to join by the 1st August. The application to reach the SECRETARY, Co-operative Federation, Ltd., Patna, by the 30th June, 1929. The testimonials will not be returned.

30398

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that pursuant to an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in Court on the 31st day of May, 1929, in High Court Suit No. 885 of 1929 filed by our client LALJI CHANA against Versi Velji, Morarji Velji, Kurlal Devaji and Meghji Punja for dissolution of the partnership of Sha Versi Lalji, doing business as Cloth Merchants at Sopari Baug, the stock-in-trade, goodwill, furniture and outstandings of the said shop were sold by Auction between the partners of the said firm on the 10th day of June, 1929, and at such Auction Sale, our said client LALJI Chana has purchased the stock-in-trade, goodwill, furniture and outstandings of the partnership of Sha Versi Lalji. Our client is now the sole proprietor of the said concern and will carry on the said business in the said name of Sha Versi Lalji on his own account. The debtors of the said business of Sha Versi Lalji are requested to make their payments to our client LALJI Chana now the sole proprietor. Our client will not in any way, recognise and will not be bound by any payments, which may be made to any person or persons not duly authorised by our client to recover the same.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32397

PHTHISIS

Dr. Banerjee's New Specific
SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. Early cases made fit for work in 3 months. Mead Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O.
(Retd.) Deogarh (S.P.)

Tel. Ad. Hilloway, DEOGHAR

32386

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2185 of 1928.

Messrs. AMERCHAND MA-

DHARJI AND CO. Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHAH JADAVJI NAGJI, a

firm. Defendants.

To,

1. SHAH GANGJI KHMIRAJ.

2. SHAH THAKERSEY GHELA-

BHAI.

3. SHAH SHIVJI GHELABHAI.

4. SHAH VIJAPAL GHELABHAI.

5. SHAH VELJI RAMJI.

6. SHAH MURARJI GANGJI.

7. SHAH KHMIRJI THAKERSEY,

and

8. SHAH DHARSEY GANGJI,

being the partners in the de-

fendants firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the

above suit is filed against you to re-

cover Rs. 57,446-3-0 with further

interest at 12 annas per cent. per

month from 11th day of August,

1927, till judgment costs and interest

on judgment at 6 per cent till pay-

ment and the suit is fixed for hear-

ing and final disposal on 31st July,

1929, and unless you appear in

Court on the said date the suit will

be heard and determined in your

absence.

Dated this 30th day of October,

1928.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) MULLA AND MULLA,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

30394

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PREMABAI, widow of Gopalji Praggi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim of interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground situated at Bhoiwada First Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 386 New No. A32265 Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. part of 1572 and Cadastral Survey No. 2388 of Bhuleswar Division together with all structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 5321 and Old Street Nos. 110 and 112 and New Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the property of Shivnayan Nemanji, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by a Jain Temple and on or towards the South by the said Bhoiwada First Lane.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

32397

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH OUT-DOOR HOUSES AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 720 of 1916 (Nanabhoj Hormusji Moos vs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated 8th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of freehold land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Napaeon Sea Road, admeasuring about 3371 sq. yards but on actual measurement found to be about 3345 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 30, etc., New Nos. A/16353, etc.

Old Survey Nos. 29, etc., New Survey Nos. 1/7205, etc. Cadastral No. 339 of Malabar and Kumballa Hill Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3288, 3289 (1), Street Nos. 20, 23, and bounded on the East formerly by the property belonging to Jeewanji Maneckji and now belonging to Doosabhoj Maneckji Wadia, on the West by Napaeon Sea Road, on the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Bhatnagar Dharansey Morarji and on the South formerly by the property belonging to Maneckji Nusservanji Modji and now belonging to Jehangir Jivanji Guzdar and his wife Bai Bachubai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jesharam Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 182 of 1929 (Bai Jenabai and anr. vs. Abba Saheb Kadam Banday) and pursuant to the directions contained in Court's Order dated 25th February, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at De Souza Street, Mandvi, admeasuring about 200 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 590. New No. 6251, Old Survey No. 966. New Survey No. 2186, Cadastral Survey No. 788, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1791, Street No. 92-44 and bounded on the East by De Souza Street on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Karamsey Damji and on the South by the property of Hirji Nassoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1929 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF NICKEL BARS (WEED BUMPERS).

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the International Auto Corporation—Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

4 cases containing 24 nickel bars (Weed Bumpers).

By order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th June, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Iron, Brass and Mechanical Works at No. 118-129, Trimbak Parashram Street (6th Kumbharwada), the following:—

One English lathe—12 ft. (complete). Planing, Drilling and Sharpening Machines. Shafting, pulleys and belts, one 10 H.P. Electric Motor with fittings and one lot high steel tools and rails, castings and aluminium moulds, mill Stones, collapsible doors, etc., etc.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO
LONDON NIGHTS!
LONDON LIGHTS!
LONDON LAUGHS!
LONDON LOVES!

 They are
 all in

DOROTHY GISH

NEW PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TO-NIGHT

"TIP-TOES!"

THIS WEEK

 The Merry and Farical Tale of a poor little dancer, who passed herself off as a rich American heiress, featuring Tip-Toes, the girl who couldn't keep her feet still
 The Exciting Scenes of the **DERBY RACE** are also shown in the programme in a film brought specially by the Air Mail.

DOROTHY GISH

with Will Rogers and Nelson Keys, who made London roar with laughter.

[The Latest Pathe Super Gazette in the Programme.]

TO-NIGHT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
 AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A GIGANTIC DOUBLE ATTRACTION
THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY


 IN A DAZZLING REPERTOIRE OF
SONGS, MUSIC & DANCES
 Also the latest
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SENSATIONAL VEHICLE
ALTARS OF DESIRE
 Featuring the Beautiful and Winsome
MAE MURRAY
CHANGE IN PRICES:—Box: Rs. 15 each; Dress Circle Rs. 3-6;
 First Class Rs. 2-4; Second Class Rs. 1-2; Third Class 9 as.
 (including tax). Free List Entirely Suggested.
N. B.—The Variety Company will also perform at
 the afternoon matinee shows.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

 TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A slide-splitting comedy of high

Jinks at Atlantic City!

THE COHENS
AND KELLYS

IN

ATLANTIC CITY

STARRING—

GEORGE SIDNEY

WITH

VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
KATE PRICE
HEAR THEM TALK!
SEE THEM ACT!

A side-splitting comedy of high

Jinks at Atlantic City, with the

famous Partners' Wives the Kill-

joys of their fun on the Beach!

A UNIVERSAL TALKING

PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MONKEYNUTS

a Circus Story with

BETTY BALFOUR

Britain's Greatest Artist

SEE THE BIGGEST THRILL

IN THE PICTURE

10 HUGE MAN-EATING

LIONS LET LOOSE IN

A CIRCUS

ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ERICH VON STROHEIM'S
GREED

Featuring an All-Star Cast

including—

JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
ZASSU PITTS

FILMED IN DEATH VALLEY—

MOST DANGEROUS CORNER OF

THE EARTH!

A MASTERPIECE OF VIVID

REALISM.

A Metro-Goldwyn Picture in

10 Reels.

YOUR LIFE & DEATH.

Foretold quite accurately and

strikingly. For TEST READING

and other particulars, advance

stamps worth Re. 1 and name 5

flowers. Annual Reading in 12

monthly details, and Character, Rs.

3. Send Time and Date of birth of

letter. Our Wonderful TALISMAN

"SUDARSAN KAVACHA", for

success and evading evil planets,

disease, etc., Rs. 5. Our Wonderful

Dream Dictionary worth Re. 1 of-

fered free. Our Kalavedi Astro-

logical known all over the globe. THE

ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL

HOME, KASIMKOT, Vizag. Dt.,

(S. India).

Second Week

Sharda's Super
Production
THE
FAIRY

of

ANAR

FEATURING

Mr. Navinchandra

and

Miss Zebunnisa.
TIME: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M.
Extra Show.
WEST-END
CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

10-Night & during This Week
IMPERIAL'S Religious Production

Produced at

KOHINOOR FILM Co.'s Studio
"RAJA HARIS-
CHANDRA"

Featuring

FATMA BEGUM, Mr. KHALIL,
Miss JAMNA

and all other famous Kohinoor's Stars

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank

Holidays at 3 p.m.

COMING—Precious Picture
MAHA SUNDER

 Featuring **Miss JUBEDA.**
COMING—IMPERIAL Picture
JEWEL OF RAJPUTANA

 Featuring **Miss SULOCHANA.**
COMING—Jagdish Picture
RAJ LAXMI, Featuring Miss GOHAR.
WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20,

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb.

Cargoes,

Shipment Sellers June/July 38/9

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.

Cargoes,

Shipment Sellers May/June 36/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,

Loading Hull Paid 41/6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi,

Parcels.

Not quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 20,

Smoked Sheet, Standard Rib-

bed, 1b. Spot 410-1/2 Sellers

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 20,

Demand Bills 484/37

ULEMA IN CONFERENCE

A WARNING AGAINST WAVE OF HERESY

Mouvi Shadi Dawoodi, M.L.A., presided over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Jamiat-ul-Ulema which was held on Wednesday night in the Jumma Masjid, Bombay.

The President said: "Difference on minor points should not stand in the way of our uniting with one another and strengthening our hands for counter-acting the plans of our adversaries. This notion of public duty must spread amongst the rank and file of the Jamiat. This will in fact be the real source of strength to the Jamiat. A theologian of whatever denomination, when he comes to the platform of the Jamiat, should concentrate all his attention on the national work before him and should absolutely forget the particular faith to which he adheres. It is only natural that in a vast country like India we have several schools of thought amongst the Mussalmans but, at the same time it is necessary to harmonize the various schools of thought in such a way that the common purpose is not lost sight of. The common purpose, I trust, is the presentation of Islam to the world in such a manner that it befits the great religion. It will not be too much to request the Ulemas to introduce such subjects as history, geography, mathematics and the art of leading decent lives in the curriculum of Madrasa along with the Quran."

The introduction of these subjects in the curriculum of the national institutions of Mussalmans will widen their outlook on life and teach them to tolerate other religions. A knowledge of these subjects coupled with a sufficient appreciation of the teachings of the Quran, will serve to check the flood of agnosticism that is penetrating Asia from the West. The evil influence of the teaching of the West on the life of a Mussalman has to be counter-acted and that is the primary duty of the Muslim theologians."

The first resolution deplored the recent Hindu-Muslim riots of Bombay as being antagonistic to the country's interests. The second resolution dealt with the future constitution of India and protested against the Hindu draft. Mouvi Abdul Hamid complained that the Hindus wanted to take away from them the rights given to them by the Government of India Act. Maulana Shaikat Ali, who seconded the resolution, hoped Mussalmans would sacrifice their all to oppose it.

Among the other resolutions passed were those referring to the appointment of a Muslim Minister to be in charge of Education in this Presidency and of a Muslim Vice-Chancellor for the Bombay University. The Mussalmans of India were warned against the wave of heresy and irreligiosity which was invading Asiatic countries and urged them to resist all such influences which were likely to create indifference, if not hatred towards their religion.

The report for the year ended December 31-1928 outlined the work of the Association and this along with the balance sheet were unanimously passed. Mr. D. J. Wright was re-elected as Master of the Association and office bearers were also elected. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following donations were received towards the Permanent Fund of this Association:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,699; The N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 500; The Woolen Cloth Merchants' Association, Rs. 51; Messrs. Har-govind Shival & Co., Rs. 15; Mr. S. R. Mody, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 3,770. Remittance may be sent to Mr. Lakshmidas Raojee, Taisree, 29-31, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Rs. 15; Mr. Chintamani Satappa Biraj of Raibag, through Mr. Allee Page Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Rs. 15; Mr. F. H. Boyce, through the Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, re: Suit No. 19903/27, Clement Fernandes vs. F. H. Boyce, Contractor, Rs. 10; Vanita Vishram through the Sir Mangal-das Girls School, Rs. 5-3-0; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 33. Total Rs. 5,49,926-14-7.

MILITARY LORRY COLLIDES WITH TRAM

A serious collision between a military motor lorry and a tram car occurred at about 5 p.m. on Thursday at Mint Road which dislocated the traffic for about an hour. The accident caused considerable inconvenience to tramway passengers as it was the time when businessmen and office clerks were going home after their hard day's work. It appeared the military lorry was coming from Sir P. M. Mehta's Road which commenced from the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company and dashed against a tram car No. 13 going from Museum East to Tardeo near the Fort Market. The car was thrown off the wheel and turned towards Frere Road while the lorry sustained minor damages. It took about an hour to restore normal traffic during which time there was no traffic between Museum and Fort Market.

BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association Ltd., was held on Wednesday with Mr. D. J. Wright, the President, in the chair.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—"It is very regrettable to note that several firms have seceded from the Association during the past year. We have now 17 members on the Association against 22 last year. The past year has been very trying from a financial stand point owing to several firms having fallen in arrears with their subscriptions and with our expenses keeping up we have been sorely tried to make both ends meet, but with the assistance of several firms we have weathered the storm; and having secured the services of Mr. Greville Bullocke who is now acting as Honorary Secretary, the prospects of the Association are much brighter."

With regard to the work of the Association he said:—"First and foremost we have the much vexed question of the V. P. P. or C. O. D. system, by which, as retailers we are greatly affected and in my opinion the subject should not be allowed to rest. According to a report that the Government of New Zealand had decided to withdraw "Cash on Delivery" facilities for overseas purchases and in announcing the decision the Prime Minister estimated that between £150,000 and £200,000 had left the country under facilities accorded and said that the Post office was being turned for carrying out the work ordinarily carried on by small traders and it was imposing a tremendous amount of extra labour on the Department. The Punjab Trade Association has now moved in the matter and we must not allow the matter to rest."

The report for the year ended December 31-1928 outlined the work of the Association and this along with the balance sheet were unanimously passed. Mr. D. J. Wright was re-elected as Master of the Association and office bearers were also elected. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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SIND CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., KARACHI

The following are Extracts from Tenth report by the directors of Sind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karachi to be submitted to the Share-Holders (Members) of The Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Karachi, at its annual general meeting to be held at the registered office at Machi Mian Road, Karachi on the 25th instant:

The net profit during the year has been Rs. 38,531-15-1 only. As there is a credit balance of the sum of Rs. 27,288-13-7 in the interest Reserve Account which will cover the actual overdue interest upto the end of this year, the Directors do not propose to carry forward any amount to this account this year. Government securities were purchased by the Bank at a premium of Rs. 4,273-7-0 and the Directors propose this year to wipe out this amount out of the profits. The Directors further recommend a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be credited to the Staff Bonus Account, for payment of one month's salary to each of the employees and further to credit a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the General Reserve Fund account and Rs. 6,000 to the reserve fund for bad and doubtful debts.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent to be paid to the Share-holders. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 15,714-14-3 and the balance of Rs. 949-9-10 together with the undistributed balance of Rs. 996-5-1 of last year making a total of Rs. 1,939-14-11 only may be carried forward to next year's account.

The decrease in the profits, from Rs. 42,000 during the last year to Rs. 38,000, this year is due to increase of the working expenses and also increase of amount of uninvested capital during the year. The increase in the expenses has been mainly due to the opening up of branches at Mirpur Bathoro and Halla. The working of these branches is satisfactory and the Directors hope they will be able to pay their expenses as soon as the societies round about are developed. The Directors also propose to open a branch during the year at Jacobabad.

A HOPE. We look forward to a time when the co-operative sale societies would form themselves into a Union and have their offices in Karachi and other principal cities of Sind, and our work is leading to that ultimate goal. With the increase of the District and Zamindari Banks, a great part of the capital of this Bank remained uninvested during the year. The Directors look forward to the increase in the number of co-operative credit and sale societies during this year and hope that large portion of the capital will thus remain invested in the Co-operative movement.

With the nearing of the completion of the Sukkur Barrage and the commencement of sale of land in that area, the demand for a land Bank is being impressed upon the Government. It has been suggested that instead of Government Bank, this Central Bank should take up this business as part of their own work. The scheme is not mature enough for ripe consideration but the Directors are alive to the situation and feel that this may be possible specially owing to the large uninvested capital with this and other District Banks and also continued inflow of deposits. If such a scheme is found feasible after consultation with various officials and leaders in the co-operative movement, it will be placed before the share-holders during this year.

QUESTION OF ONE LARGE BANK. The question of having one large Bank to borrow and lend through its branches in Sind will receive consideration of the Directors in the near future. In order to have money cheaply for co-operative work, it is essential to eliminate several borrowing and lending parties working as middle-men and getting profit therefrom.

LINSEED OIL

 London, June 20, Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers July/Aug. 27/11-1/4
 Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Sept./Dec. 28/21/4

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B.B. & C.I. Ry. Station, DADAR.

Sensations! Every foot has a new bit of excitement!

TARZAN THE MIGHTY

Starring

FRANK MERRILL

in the role of Tarzan.

NOW SHOWING

1st Instalment! 10 Reels!

Sensations! Surprises! Spectacle!

A girl against beasts that's suspense!

A girl fighting for his life that's action!

Rates and Time as usual.

Don't Miss this Golden Opportunity

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Sat., Sun. and Fri. at 3-30 P.M.

A Smashing Serial Drama laid in the heart of the jungle—impenetrable and Mysterious.

"TARZAN THE MIGHTY"

WITH

FRANK MERRILL

Now Showing

Last Instalment

6 Final Reels.

See the score of exciting events in this big story of the jungle!

Also

2 reels Comedy and a Dance Film.

NEW WATERPROOFS

OUR CLAIM!

We are the largest importers of Waterproofs in India, Burma and Ceylon

Our Prices defy all Competition and our qualities cannot be beaten. We have received thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from the Rajas, Nawabs, Zamindars and High Officials.

DON'T BE MISLED BY HAWKERS and OTHERS

Our Imports in Waterproofs exceed the total Imports of any one dozen Indian firms taken together.

NONE CAN COMPETE WITH YOUR OLD FRIENDS. SEE OUR PRICES:—

"Moses" 8/-; "Peacock" 13/-; "Reading" 17/-;
"Wilson" 25/-; and Officer's "Royal Trench" 30/- to 35/-;
EACH.

Our Imports in Waterproofs exceed the total Imports of any one dozen Indian firms taken together.

Thousands of other Varieties of Macks for Gents, Ladies, Boys, Girls, and Servants in stock.

Place your orders early to avoid disappointment.

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187, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

FOREIGN JOURNALS IN CHINA

Government's Drastic Action

The Peking Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—
Evidently the Nanking Government has been impressed with the wisdom of Napoleon's dictum about hostile newspapers being more to be feared than bayonets. During recent months it has steadily tightened its control of the vernacular press throughout the country and now it appears to be concentrating attention upon the activities of foreign newspapers published in China and foreign correspondents.

Last February the editor of the "North China Star," an American paper published at Tientsin, was formally notified by the local postal authorities that, in accordance with orders received from Nanking, his journal was to be refused postal transmission. This action caused the greater surprise as the paper had consistently supported the Chinese Nationalist movement not only recently but also at times when among the general run of foreigners in China such a policy was far from popular.

No reason was given at the time, but a week or so later the editor was informed semi-officially that Nanking took exception to an article which the paper had published the previous December. This article, which had been sent out under the name of the Peking correspondent of a well-known American news agency, quoted rumours then widely current in Peking, predicting the downfall of the present regime at Nanking and a general resumption of hostilities such as has since taken place. It appeared simultaneously in two other papers: the British "Shanghai Times" and the American "Hankow Herald," but against them no action was taken.

The case became the subject of diplomatic representations in Nanking and Washington, and was taken up by some of the leading American journals, who declared that by reaching out to

muzzle the foreign language as well as the native press the Nationalists, who had given the world to believe that they would be more liberal than their predecessors in such matters, were simply making a bad thing worse. Finally, after the "North China Star" had been deprived of postal facilities for two months, the embargo was lifted. An apologetic letter from the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking explained somewhat lamely that the whole thing had been the result of a mistake.

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S ARTICLES

The "North China Daily News," which is the largest British newspaper published in the country, has now been placed under a similar ban at Shanghai. This time reasons have been given. The Nanking authorities complain that the paper's attitude has "always been anti-Kuomintang and that it has persistently attacked the central Government, in spite of repeated protests from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Particular offence seems to have been given by the paper's outspoken denunciation of Chinese judicial methods as revealed by the conduct of the Provisional Court at Shanghai, and by the publication of a series of articles in which Mr. George Sokolsky, an American journalist, discussed the National Kuomintang Congress held last March at Nanking.

In these articles Mr. Sokolsky who is married to a Chinese lady and has the reputation of being unusually well informed with regard to Chinese affairs, described in detail how the Congress was "packed" with Chiang Kai-shek supporters and particular pains taken to exclude all those who were unwilling to accept the generalissimo's dominance. He declared that the Congress had achieved nothing except the authorisation of a military campaign against the Hankow military group and the giving of a

balance of legality to Chiang's position.

The meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which resolved to instruct the Government to suppress the "North China Daily News," decided also that steps should be taken to cause the departure of Mr. Sokolsky from China. Nanking is reported now to have decided in addition to urge the "New York Times" and the "Chicago Tribune" to remove their correspondents in Peking on the ground that they are no longer persona grata. It is alleged against them that they have shown an unfriendly attitude towards the Government, and that they have sent home to their papers false reports about conditions in China.

Commenting on what it describes as a "systematic attempt to muzzle the entire foreign press in this country," the British "Peking and Tientsin Times," which has criticised the Government even more trenchantly than has the "North China Daily News," warns Nanking that truth will not be vanquished by arbitrary actions of this kind. "Nothing," declares the paper, "could be better calculated to damage China's case, at a time when she is striving for a general treaty revisions, than this cynical attempt to keep the people of Europe and America in ignorance of the realities of the situation."

NEW MOTOR LIFE BOAT

TO BE BOUGHT FOR RS. 1,42,982 BY PORT TRUST

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant, the following main items of business among others were disposed of:—

The following estimates of expenditure were considered and sanctioned against the relative budget provision:—

(1) Rs. 1,42,982. (to be met from the Vessels Replacement Fund) for the purchase of a new Motor Life Boat to replace the Steam Launch "Siren" which was built in 1890. The new craft will be used as a sea-going tender and will also provide a means of rendering life-saving service, for which no provision has

existed in Bombay since the abolition of the Life Boat Stations at Alibag and Colaba. The hull of the vessel will be constructed by Messrs. J. Samuel White and Co. of Cowes, who submitted the lowest tender, and the engines and machinery will be supplied and installed under the supervision of the Royal National Life Boat Institution.

(2) Rs. 28,135/- for bracing columns and trusses and strengthening foundations of "B" shed, Grain Depot.

The following tenders were accepted.

(1) Paving quays Nos. 16 and 17, Alexandra Dock, 250 tons Portland cement—Rs. 13,125/- Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji and Co.

(2) Four hydraulic lifts for the new transit shed at No. 16 Alexandra Dock—Rs. 31,966/- The East Ferry Road Engineering Works.

(3) New shed at Grain Depot for the Haverco Trading Co., Ltd., supply of galvanised corrugated sheets, aggregate value about Rs. 22,740 tenders of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co. and Richardson and Cruddas.

RESERVATION OF BERTHS FOR PILGRIMS

In reply to the questionnaire of the Hajj Inquiry Committee, the Board approved the following statement of opinion on the questions concerning the Port Trust:—

(a) The Bombay Port Trustees are of opinion that in Bombay the arrangements for medical examination, embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims are satisfactory, taking into consideration the limited space available in and around the docks. For pilgrims who allow themselves to be advised and guided by the authorities, the arrangements are simple, convenient and expeditious.

The Port Trust has done its best to meet the wishes of Government by reserving one particular berth,—

"F" berth, Prince's Dock,—for the pilgrim traffic on all occasions on which the ship's draft enabled her to use this berth. Improved gangways have been provided with a reduced gradient to ensure greater ease in embarking and disembarking. The shed is partitioned and arranged to suit the wishes of the authorities and baggage belonging to pilgrims is exempted from the usual Port Trust charges on passengers' baggage.

The amenities of the Embarkation Shed at "F" berth, Prince's Dock, are similar to those at the other docks sheds where ships other than the mail and the largest passenger liners discharge and embark passengers.

The existing amenities could, it is considered, be improved by the provision of electric fans and seating accommodation. Estimates amounting to Rs. 4,833/- for providing 16 fans and 33 benches to accommodate 200 pilgrims, were prepared last year at the request of Government.

In 1925 Government put forward a suggestion for constructing a special disinfection shed adjoining the Embarkation shed. This suggestion was very carefully considered at the time by the Chairman of the Port Trust, the Port Health Officer and the Police Authorities, who came to the unanimous conclusion that the heavy expenditure involved would be incommensurate with the doubtful advantages to be gained and that on the other hand there would be serious objections to the gathering of large crowds of pilgrims attended by friends, relatives, baggage coolies and others, in the already congested precincts of a dock shed.

(b) The Port Trust do not issue passes for which any charge is made and if would, in the opinion of the Trustees, be very undesirable to grant an unlimited number of visitors' passes in the case of pilgrims. If the comfort of pilgrims is to be the first consideration, the number of friends and relatives allowed on the quay or on board should be restricted to the minimum possible.

CALCUTTA PAPER CHARGED WITH SEDITION

While Mr. E. A. Hartley, assistant Commissioner, C. I. D., was being cross-examined in the case against Phanibhusu Das Gupta, editor, printer and publisher of "Swadhinata," a vernacular weekly, on a charge of sedition, a copy of the paper dated June 13 was shown to the witness along with a paragraph appearing therein.

The paragraph contained an allegation to the effect that a C. I. D. emissary called on the editor at Rang-pore, Calcutta, and offered him Rs. 500 a month if he would stop criticising Government, especially their communiques and on the edit refusing to comply he incurred the displeasure of the C. I. D. This resulted in the present prosecution.

The Magistrate will decide whether contempt proceedings should be taken up against the Editor for the paragraph which appeared while the charge of sedition was subjudice.

The defence counsel said that two of the three alleged offending articles formed part of a serial watch constituted a general survey of national literature and nationality.

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS SUICIDE

CALCUTTA June 20

The European, who was found lying on a bench in an unconscious condition, died in the Medical College Hospital this morning. He was identified as George Albert Clerk (36) formerly employed in the E. L. Railway Carriage and Wagon Works at Lillooah. The deceased was out of employment for three years.

It is stated that he was addicted to taking drugs and in January last he was admitted into the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. He arrived at Calcutta on Sunday from Shillong, having been discharged from the Hospital as cured. The deceased was a bachelor.—A. P.

INDIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE

BOMBAY, June 20
The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta for the month of May 1929:—

	Rupees Lakhs
Total imports of private merchandise	2123
Total exports of private merchandise	2638
Net movement of treasure import	279
Total visible balance of trade—merchandise and treasure in favour of India	249
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	5
Excluding goods such as—Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.	

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 20
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £28/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £16/13/4
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £18/5/9

LINSEED

London, June 20.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £17/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment Hull Sellers June/July £15/13/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Quoted June/July £18/7/6



Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains all the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to prevent weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol now.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Sol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the home-ward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Warwicks vs. Ulsters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
SUNDAY, June 23.
Annual Convocation of Nathibai D. Thackersey's Indian Women's University, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 5 p.m.

WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Council members and the volunteers of the above will be held on to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m., in the above committee's office, at Kohnor Cinema Building, Lady Jambheji Road, Dadar, to consider the item of the enrolment of Congress members.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rasnak" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the Kanara Saraswats will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to express their sorrow at the death of Rao Bahadur Vishweshwar V. Kalyanpurkar, a Life member of this Association.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi from Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 23rd instant.
Superior Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Ganges Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will be organized from 9th July 1929 and not from 9th instant as inadvertently stated in a previous issue.

STUDY CLASS IN INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science and the Indian Economic Society, Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will conduct a study class at 5-0 p.m., to-day (Saturday), the subject of the second discourse being "Land Tenures". The class is open to the public.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Institute is arranging for co-operative societies' Secretaries' Training Classes in Marathi from 7th July 1929. Attending these classes means being efficient persons to act as co-operative Societies Secretaries and as such all co-operative Societies and as well as persons interested are requested to enlist as many members as possible for the classes. There will be no fees and the time and place will be communicated in due course.

DADAR AMBULANCE DIVISION.

Members of the above Division are requested to Fall In to-day (Saturday), at the Town Hall in Mufli, at 4-15 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

News has been received by the Mail that at the Exhibition held at La Havre between the 20th to 28th of May, the Jury awarded a Silver Medal to Mr. Jue Godinho, Bombay, for his highly specialised collection of the stamps of Zanzibar.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

In the results of the School-leaving Examination which were declared lately the Chanda Ramji School has displayed a record. It sent up eleven girls, all of whom were successful. This is in keeping with the results achieved by the school in past years. The credit of the performance goes, however, to its versatile lady Superintendent, Miss Navajbai Contractor, B.A., J.P., who has been the soul of the institution for a number of years past.

New Medium of Advertising.
The MICROPHONE
The India Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
NOMINATION OF FELLOWS

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate the following ladies and gentlemen to Ordinary Fellows of the University under section 13 (B) of the Bombay University Act, 1928:

Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. J. J. Modi, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D.Sc., Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. R. Row, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. A. M. Kaji, Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Dr. A. R. Nor-mand, Mr. M. L. Tannan, Dr. Edward Parker, Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, Major S. L. Bhatia, Mr. H. Hamit, The Reverend J. Durr, Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Mr. M. A. Kazi, Dr. H. M. Masina, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Duggan, Syed Nawab Ali, Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Shaik Abdulkarim Surfar, Syed Miran Md. Shah, Mouly Md. Yunus Hainadady, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. U. M. Daud-pota, Syed Muniruddin S. Mouly, Mr. Mohammed Hidayatullah, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Md. Shahabun, Mr. A. O. Koreishi, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. A. J. Turner, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Mr. H. J. Jordan, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. (Miss) Jerusha Jhirad, M.D. (Lon.)

THE HAJ COMMITTEE

EX-BRITISH CONSUL'S EVIDENCE

The Haj Committee met again at the Secretariat on Friday when Mr. Stonebrower Bird, ex-British Consul at Jeddah gave oral evidence.

Witness declared in reply to questions that there was much rivalry among the pilgrims on board to assume the role of "spokesman".

He suggested that it would be advantageous if some officer nominated by the Haj Committee followed the pilgrims on board every ship and co-operate with the captain in the redress of the hardships of pilgrims.

With regard to sanitation, witness agreed that the steamer companies should keep the ship as clean as possible but it was impossible to make a thorough cleansing when the ship was packed. This difficulty would be accentuated if the journey was pretty long.

DEAD PILGRIMS' EFFECTS.

Asked how the effects of pilgrims who happened to die at Jeddah were disposed of, Mr. Bird said that they were taken possession of by the Hedjaz Government who at the end of the season returned the effects to the various representatives of the nationalities to which the pilgrims belonged. As a rule the effects were sold there and the Consul used to send the moneys to the Police Commissioner, Bombay. He did not know what happened further to those remittances.

DUTIES OF CONSULATE.

Questioned by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, witness said that the duties of the Consulate Office, Jeddah, were to keep correspondence with the Police Commissioner at Bombay on matters relating to pilgrimages such as the tracing of lost pilgrims, the disposal of effects, etc. The British Consul and Indian officers posted there were responsible to look into the comforts and interests of all Indian pilgrims while at Hedjaz.

With regard to Egyptian pilgrimages witness said that it was run more smoothly as the voyage was short and the pilgrims behaved better.

Proceeding, witness deposed that if regular service were maintained from Calcutta to Jeddah direct it would be a distinct advantage.

"BHARAT MEN ANDREJI RAJVA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir, Apropos of the reports appearing in certain newspapers of this city that certain Marwaris of Santa Cruz have voluntarily handed over to the police, copies of Pandit Sunderlalji's "British Rule in India," I have to point out that after careful inquiry among several Marwaris of Santa Cruz, this piece of canard has been found to be absolutely baseless. There is a widespread rumour and accordingly some friends inquired from me whether I personally handed over the copies which were alleged to be sent by the publishers by V.P.P. to my address. I deny that I did any thing of the sort, nor did we possess a copy of the same.—Yours, etc.,
RAMDEO A. PODAR.
Podar Street, Santa Cruz, June 21.

IDAR AFFAIRS IN COURT
"NOVEL CASE" AGAINST
STATE COUNCIL
PRESIDENTMAGISTRATE DISMISSES
COMPLAINT

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Advocate, presented a complaint of cheating against Framroz Sorabji, Master, President of the Idar State Council on behalf of his client Tulziram Revashanker Upadya, a Pleader of the said State, in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court at Girgaum on the 20th instant.

Complainant stated on oath that he and his brother, Somnath, on account of molestations in the State, published pamphlets and tried to expose the State officials. Complainant's brother being in Bombay, members of his family in Idar were harassed.

In July 1928 a warrant was issued against the complainant in Idar State under Sections 182 and 211 of the I. P. C. for sending false complaints and giving false information. Complainant was subsequently released on bail. Complainant left Idar State and came down to Bombay.

Complainant alleges that in February 1929, Mr. Master, who had then become the President of the State Council, invited the complainant to see him. During the course of the interview the accused persuaded the complainant to go back to Idar State and to represent all his grievances before the Council. At first complainant was unwilling to do so. But being emboldened by the letter of the accused, dated 20th February, complainant went to Idar State and remained there in his village for some time.

On 7th March, complainant was asked to be present at a meeting of the Council to prove his allegations of maladministration. The Council, however, was not satisfied with the explanation offered by the complainant.

On the 2nd May, complaints were received against Tulziram and his brother and they were arrested. Complainant was released on bail.

Tulziram then came down to Bombay and charged the President of the Idar State Council, who now is in Bombay, with cheating and alleged that on account of Mr. Master's representations to the effect that Tulziram could not be arrested under the warrants issued against him, he went to Idar State. But for accused's deceiving him he would not have done so.

In the opinion of the Court no criminal offence under Section 417 I. P. C. was disclosed. The complaint appeared to him to be filed with a view to harass Mr. Master and evade appearing for trial in the Idar State. Sec. 415 requires dishonest and fraudulent inducement on the part of the accused.

In this case the accused had asked the complainant to go and explain all the matters. For enabling him to do that the accused gave him an authority as per his letter, dated 20th February, put in as Exhibit A.

Complainant was called by the Council, he was heard and the Council being not satisfied, got warrants issued against him executed. Whether the Council was justified or not in its conduct is a matter for the Council to decide. No dishonest intention on the part of the accused is discovered. There was no wrongful gain to the accused i.e. gain by unlawful means to which the person gaining is not entitled. Nor was there any wrongful loss to the complainant. There was a warrant of the State under issued against the complainant. Tulziram was released on bail. Complainant was a refugee from that warrant and was avoiding his appearance to answer the charges brought against him. It was his duty to submit to the warrant.

Under the circumstances mentioned above, the learned Magistrate dismissed the complaint under Sec. 203 Cr. P. C. The complaint disclosed no offence and there was no sufficient ground for issuing a process according to the Magistrate. The Court remarked that this was "a novel case."

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

A notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, says that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules of 1915, all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on August 31.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the Commissioner not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16 for a car, Rs. 4 for a motor cycle and Rs. 32 for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after July 1 between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

MASTER'S DAUGHTER
SUED BY SERVANT

CLAIM ON FATHER'S PROMISSORY NOTE

Before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court came up the hearing of the suit filed by Rukshmanibai a Gujarati lady, and her husband Mohanlal Gir-dharlal to recover Rs. 11,025 from Bai Bhikhubai on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendant's deceased father.

The second plaintiff Mohanlal was carrying on business in partnership with one Tulziram, and he had advanced Rs. 10,100 to his firm which had obtained a license to get timber from the forests around Ghatkopar. Later, he had a dispute with his partner, and he was appointed by Court a Receiver of the firm's assets which included a large lot of timber.

Mohanlal was employed in the service of the defendant's father, Ambalal Pranjivandas, a coal merchant. The latter required timber for building a house in Bombay, which was supplied by Mohanlal to the value of Rs. 9,536. Mohanlal was paid Rs. 235, while the balance of the price, Rs. 9,301, was regarded as a deposit with his master on which he was to receive interest at 6 per cent. In respect of this debt, Ambalal had executed a promissory note dated May 1926 in favour of Mohanlal's wife Rukshmanibai (first plaintiff). A few months later, Ambalal died leaving his daughter, the defendant as his sole heir.

The plaintiffs demanded the amount from the defendant who, however, denied their claim, and challenged the genuineness of the promissory note.

The case is proceeding.

INCREASE OF 1,800 IN ATTENDANCE.

The Mill-owners' Association state—
"There is an increase of 1,800 men at work and the total to-day is 77,800."

STOP PRESS

RUGBY, June 21.

KING'S SPEECH FORECAST.
It is anticipated that the King's speech at the opening of Parliament the first draft of which it is understood was before the Cabinet to-day, will include important references to international affairs several aspects of which are engaging the attention of the Foreign Secretary Mr. Arthur Henderson. It is assumed that little time will be lost in going forward with the negotiations introduced by the speeches of the Prime Minister and General Dawes in reference to reduction of naval armaments and much satisfaction is expressed at sympathetic reception accorded to these speeches in Japan and other naval countries.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Other important questions under immediate consideration are those of resumption of relations with the Soviet Union, withdrawal of troops from Rhineland and arbitration.

THE "DAILY HERALD" SAYS.

"The first steps towards resumption of relations with the Soviet Union will be taken as rapidly as possible. There is no question of recognising the Soviet Government. Recognition was accorded in 1924. It remains. What has to be done now is to restore diplomatic relations broken in 1927. Then when proper relations have been resumed, will come the task of negotiating treaty for settlement of all outstanding problems."

The "Herald" points out that the Labour Party is pledged to the withdrawal of British troops at the earliest possible moment from Rhineland and adds that there is now good chance that within the next few weeks it may be possible to arrange for withdrawal not only of British but of French and Belgian troops as well. The "Herald" proceeds, "Withdrawal from Rhineland and settlement of reparations question which it is hoped to effect as result of work of the Experts' Conference will create an atmosphere of peace in Western Europe such as has not been known since long before the war."

—B. O. W.

THE LATE MR. B. F. MADON

CO-OPERATIVE BANK CONDLENC MEETING

A meeting of the staff of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, was held at the Bank's premises on Friday to give expression to their sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. B. F. Madon, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, Mr. V. L. Mehta presiding. After messages from the various branches were read out Mr. Mehta narrated the several qualities of head and heart of Mr. Madon as a man, as a co-operator and as a public worker. The following resolution was then passed in silence all members standing.

"This meeting of the staff of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., puts on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. B. F. Madon the worthy Chairman of the Board of Directors. In him the Bank has lost its best friend, the co-operative movement a sound adviser and the country an expert economist. His death creates a gap difficult to fill. The staff beg to condole with Mr. Madon's family in their great bereavement."

The proceedings of the meeting terminated after empowering the president to communicate the resolution to Mr. Madon's family.

B. F. MADON MEMORIAL

DUTY OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—So dear old Bejonji Madon is no more. The exposure of Halley's Reverse Council loot; the inveterate opponent of Blackett's ruinous 18d. ratio; the ceaseless fighter against Government's Finance and Currency policy; the upholder of the best traditions of Dadabhai and Dinshaw Wadia in matters of finance and currency is, alas, gathered with his father!

But Madon's mighty work will remain, and should be carried on by his colleagues and disciples faithfully, fearlessly and unceasingly. Madon's memory and his great and silent work will be best kept alive, not merely by unveiling his portrait in the Indian Chamber, the Union Bank the Co-operative Bank etc.; but by the publication of a Memorial volume and its free distribution amongst the students of Economics all over the country. A public meeting should be convened to give expression to the great loss sustained by the country by dear Madon's premature death; and arrangements should be made for the publication of Madon Memorial volume on Currency, Finance and Economic problems which late Mr. Madon made his own. Let the Indian Chambers take a lead—early and worthily—in the matter.—Yours, etc.,
B. F. BHARTOCHA.

PROF SHAH-WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF B. F. MADON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—As usual, there is rather an unfortunate haste in canvassing support for a seat in the Banking Commission, caused vacant by the most melancholy death of Bejonji Madon. The haste of this country is that a few big men wish to monopolise all power and position for themselves and their friends. With the result, that our experts are usually left out from the Corporation, Council, Assembly, or Chamber of Commerce, where they can hear the bureaucrats in their own dens. To my mind, Prof. K. T. Shah would prove a worthy successor of late Mr. Madon in the Indian Chamber, as also in the Banking Commission. Will my old friend Justiceeehai, see that even tardy justice is done to Prof. Shah to-day?—Yours, etc.,
B. F. BHARTOCHA.

HILL PLACE DIFFICULT TO FILL

INDIAN MERCHANT'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. MADON

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at their meeting held on the 20th June 1929:

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record their sense of the deep and irreplaceable loss to the Chamber in particular, and the country in general, caused by the sad and untimely death of Mr. B. F. Madon, who was a member of the Committee for the past several years, and an ex-Vice-President of the Chamber. Mr. Madon rendered valuable and conspicuous service to the Chamber, the commercial and industrial community and the country in general. His profound economic and financial knowledge was always at the disposal of the public. His relentless, unremitting and persevering fight against the currency policy of Gov-



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PEPS
PROTECT THROAT & LUNGS

ernment will over be remembered as a work of lasting importance to the country. In him the Chamber has lost an able counsellor, a firm advocate and an earnest and selfless worker, whose place it will be difficult to fill. It was resolved that a letter of condolence to the above effect be addressed to Mrs. Madon. It was also resolved that in commemoration of the valuable service rendered by Mr. Madon, arrangements be made for getting an oil painting of his prepared and placed in the Committee Room of the Chamber."

Latest Cotton Quotations.

NEW YORK FUTURES
23 PTS. DOWN
HEAVY JULY LIQUIDATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JULY NEW YORK

New York, June 21.
Previous Closing Rate 18.33
To-day's Opening Rate 18.27
Difference —.06
To-day's Closing Rate 18.10
Difference —.23

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 6 points influenced by favourable weather. During the first hour some covering rallied prices by 3 points but later on the market developed into considerable weakness. Fear of heavy tenders against July induced heavy long liquidation and considerable long interest was transferred to distant positions. Even Bombay operators sent large orders for transferring their July purchases to distant months. The market closed weak at a decline of 23 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 21.
Previous Closing Rate 9.90
To-day's Opening Rate 9.85
Difference —.05
To-day's Close Rate 9.92
Difference plus .02

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 2 points and in the course of unfavourable weather, prices ruled steady on short coverings and closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot prices closed at a rise of 3 points at 10.25 while Egyptian prices suffered a heavy fall and closed at a decline of 40 points to 15.90.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market is due to open at a decline of 10 points while in Bombay Broach July-Aug. is expected to open at Rs. 349-0-0.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slight rain Fort Smith District in Texas West belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy favourable. Between midnight and daybreak weather slightly cooler. Light to moderate Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas. Entire belt cloudy.

Only **BAYER**
ASPIRIN
is genuine
and does not affect the heart.
Always say "Bayer" Aspirin
and reject imitations no matter what brand or price!

HINDU BOY STABBED IN RIOT

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST SUSPECTS RETURNED.

How a young Mohammedan boy aged about eighteen years stabbed a Hindu during the last riot was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Friday morning when inquest was resumed touching the death of Bala Saktharam. The victim was a young man and was going to see a relative in the afternoon of the 3rd May last. When he came near the junction of the J. J. Hospital Sub-Inspector Gwyde of the Bombay City Police, who was on duty there, saw a batch of Mohammedans standing near a hotel. All of a sudden a young Mohammedan boy from the batch advanced towards Bala and stabbed him with a knife. Bala fell down and another Mohammedan kicked him, sat over his chest, and began to examine his pockets. Sub-Inspector Gwyde with other police constables rushed at the assailants, but the latter took to their heels and took shelter in a workshop. They were (six in number) arrested, and while searching their persons knives were recovered from the pocket of one of the suspects two knives were found. While one suspect who kicked and examined the pockets had his hands smeared with blood. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against all the suspects.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 21.
Silver Ready 24 6 0
Lo. ver 0 1 0
Silver Forward 24 6 0
Lower 0 1 0
Tone of Market—Quiet.
BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay, June 21.
1st Settlement 55 12 0
2nd Settlement 55 9 0
3rd Settlement 56 8 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929.

Princes and National Solidarity I.

The meeting this week of the Indian Princes in conference in our midst must be regarded as of the highest significance, not only in the history of the Indian States themselves but also in that of the whole Indian nation. The collective conferring among princes, on problems of their common concern, is obvious-

ly a unique occurrence, all the more significant because it is so absolutely indispensable for the betterment of the Indian States themselves in their disputes against the British Indian Government. To the Indian people as a whole, however, this meeting is not the less significant because the Princes must in this conference make clear their attitude as regards the Butler Committee bombshell which would seek to divide those whom Providence has united. And it is on this most momentous issue that we deem it necessary to address the most earnest appeal we can make to the Princes before they take a fateful decision. We are the more impelled to make this appeal, since this journal has, often at the expense of a great deal of misunderstanding among its regular clientele, adopted the view that the grievances of the Indian States, as represented by their Princes, are by no means such that the people of India can afford to treat them with utter indifference and supreme contempt. The manifestation of such indifference and contempt by some spokesmen of the Indian Nationalist sentiment only served to display their own ignorance, or incapacity to tackle those problems of national solidarity, without a proper solution of which we can have no hope of achieving our goal. For, it is our deliberate conviction that the majority of the public grievances of their States as States, urged by the Princes who would, if they are suffered to, be equal partners in a common nation, are such that without a satisfactory solution of them all, there can be no hope for India as a nation to achieve any respectable position of power and consideration in the roll of nations. Just because of this our earnest conviction, we feel it imperatively necessary to urge on the Princes the utter unwisdom and suicidal consequences of accepting or endorsing the recommendation of the Butler Committee, which would, nominally place them outside the framework of the constitutional Government of India by making the Viceroy, as representative of the King-Emperor, the sole autocrat of the States portfolio, but in reality expose them to all the greed, insolence, and lack of innate sympathy from an irresponsible and alien bureaucracy, of which already the Princes have had not a few experiences of their own.

THEIR CHOICE.

The interests of the Princes themselves, considered as apart from those of their States, demand, from every consideration that we can think of, that they summarily reject and repudiate the suggestion of a divorce or conflict of interests implicit in the recommendation of the Butler Committee under notice. Assuming the Viceroy, as representative of the King-Emperor, to be dealing with the Princes independently of his constitutional advisers in the Government of India, the inevitable consequence would be that in all routine matters the Viceroy will simply be a tool in the hands of his subordinates. A Thompson or a Strachey can then hector the Princes in a manner and with a tone, that these very same officers dare not adopt, were they aware and afraid of a constitutional and responsible Minister of State to check and control them. On the other hand, the fact that the Viceroy would act as the representative of the King-Emperor would not, we take it, make him the less amenable to the checks on His Majesty's own authority that the constitution of Britain places upon him. If the Princes believe that, in these days of Labour Ministries, they would be tolerated in their misdemeanours and misgovernment; if they think that by merely making the irresponsible Viceroy their immediate and only superior, they will for ever achieve for themselves the perfect license to misrule, they are living in a fool's paradise; and the sooner they are disabused the better for them and all concerned. There are limits to the indulgence the most indifferent Secretary of State

for India could allow, and this much the Princes must realise that those who on principle do not and will not tolerate the vestiges of an old order, which the Princes of India represent, in their own country, cannot and must not be expected actively to encourage the Princes in the maintenance of those rights and privileges, which only spell, while they last, the negation of social equality and political democracy. In India, on the other hand, the respect and reverence for things ancient, for customs and usages which have the sanction of antiquity, even for ideals and institutions which have the mark of age, have not altogether perished. If the Princes have, in individual cases, lost ground in public esteem, they have, more often than not, themselves to blame for such a consummation. They live in glass houses themselves, and would yet throw stones at others. They claim a position, the rights and prerogatives alone of which they would enjoy, without a thought for the concurrent obligations of the very same ideal of kingship. The time has not yet passed within which the Princes, as a class, might still retrieve their position in the minds of their own people in the first instance, in the minds of the people of India next, and, thereafter, "vis-a-vis" whatever constitutional Government comes to be for the time being in this country. It is for them to rise equal to the importance of the moment, and to say whether they would lay the foundation of a new life for themselves, or whether they would stand out as reactionaries by training and temperament, who would also become traitors to the cause of the country as a whole for purely selfish, and at that, narrow-minded, short-sighted considerations affecting themselves personally for the moment.

A FATAL SUGGESTION.

Though the grounds for optimism may seem to be very slender, we have, we confess, not lost all hope of the Princes revising their position while it is still time for them to make a creditable show of statesmanship. We have pointed out above why, in their own narrower and immediate interests, the Princes should not adopt the Butler recommendation of a disjuncture from India and the Indian people. Having regard to the yet larger and truly more statesmanlike consideration—the interests of their States, which are more lasting than the individual Ruler for the time being presiding over its destiny—the proposal to divorce the States appears of the most foreboding. The people of the States, who have never been thought of in the entire scheme of the Butler Report, cannot but view such a suggestion with the utmost misgiving; since the manoeuvre must inevitably appear as intended not only to defraud them of their just rights of civilised citizenship, but also to remove whatever slight check the existing organisation imposes on the misrule of the Princes in their own particular States. But we leave out altogether, for the moment, this most vital consideration from our argument. Confining ourselves only to the consideration of the grievances that the Princes, as representing their States, have felt in regard to the present Government of India—and particularly the grievance of an economic nature, we can see no reason to believe that the portfolio being placed in the hands of an irresponsible Viceroy would help the solution of those difficulties to the satisfaction of the Princes and the benefit of their States. A stranger, like the British Viceroy,—and we presume, of course, that the Princes consider the Viceroy will never be an Indian,—cannot possibly understand the complexity of the issues which very often form the subject-matter of dispute between the States and the British Indian authorities; and, without understanding, appreciation, or sympathy, what can there be of a proper solution of such

problems at the hands of such a stranger? The Viceroy would, evidently from the implicit postulates of the Butler Report, which would even make the entire political service of the Government of India non-Indian in complexion, be disinclined to view, with sympathy the problems of the States when they should at all be in conflict with the interests of the British territory. In these circumstances, what benefits do the Princes expect for themselves, or for their States, which could at all justify even a consideration to this most fatal suggestion for, disunion of parts which are essentially and fundamentally one and indivisible?

ASSURANCE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Not only reasons of immediate interest, but natural obligations advise against the adoption of this suicidal plan. There is no precedent anywhere in known history of territories so situated and related as the territories of the Indian States with reference to those of British India, to be sought to be divided in their allegiance. The latest case of the Ulster counties of Ireland, electing to remain apart from the rest of the Irish Free State, is distinguished and differentiated from the Indian parallel (?) by the single fact that the regions are at least geographically contiguous. We do not consider the strong dividing influence, viz., difference in religion and tradition between the south and the north in Ireland, which also does not operate here. In the case of Canada choosing to form an independent unit, when the United States of America fell away from the British allegiance, the same consideration of geographic contiguity prevailed. It may perhaps not be realised sufficiently by the Indian Princes, blinded, as some of them seem to be, by their distrust of British Indian statesmanship, that they have amongst themselves, neither geographic nor social, religious or political oneness, to mark them as a collective unit, sufficient and so entitled to form a distinct political entity by themselves in their collective configuration. Save and except their common distrust, absurd as it is immense, the Princes are among themselves more hopelessly divided in interests and sympathies, in tradition and sentiment on the solidarity of which alone could organisations like the one they faintly envisage be founded. They are the protagonists of the sentiment of particularism and parochialism; and so are, by their very nature, incapable of assimilation and unification, which their desire to range themselves under a distinctly different allegiance from that of the rest of India indicates. We have no desire to minimise or overlook the sins of commission and omission that some British Indian statesmen, politicians,—and, if the Princes would be pleased with the word, agitators,—have committed, which have rendered at all possible this divergence of sentiment; and we propose to address a similar appeal to such leaders and spokesmen of Indian nationalism to make it perfectly plain to the Princes, as representing a third of Indian territory and a fourth of the Indian people, not only that their apprehensions about the interests of the States suffering under constitutional democratic institutions in India are unfounded but that the leaders of Indian statesmanship realise the essential unity of India much too well to permit any avoidable factor to jeopardise that unity. Bismarck made many sacrifices to secure the wavering support of Bavaria and Wurtemberg in order to achieve the solidarity of the Empire he helped to found. Indian statesmen, we have no doubt, will not be found wanting, when the occasion comes, to rise to the need of the moment. The Nehru Constitution constitutes a clear assurance to the Princes and their far-sighted advisers that the interests and concerns of the States will not suffer, whatever constitutional and progressive muta-

tions befall the Indian Government. And, that assurance being afforded, the Princes and their advisers will do well to reject the insidious suggestion of the Butler Report, for a divided allegiance will hurt invariably the weaker party more than it ever could hurt the major partner.

Beware of Repression

Of the various measures adopted by the Government to deal with the strike situation and announced at the conclusion of yesterday's Conference, the one that will be most welcomed by the public is the appointment of a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. The Government cannot be said to have acted in a hurry. The Court of Inquiry could have been appointed about a month ago, in which case it might not have been necessary now to contemplate any extraordinary coercive measures. The advantage of such an enquiry is that it will confine itself, under the terms of the Act, to the specific points at dispute and all irrelevant points that have been recently obtruded upon the public will be kept out. This will make it possible for the main issues to be more justly and dispassionately considered, a procedure for which we have consistently pleaded. The Court of Enquiry will also have the advantage of being empowered to compel the parties to the dispute to appear before it and give evidence. The Court can also, under the Act, make an interim report, which should help much in ranging public opinion on the right side.

Government's proposal to extend the duration of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order prohibiting assemblies of five or more persons under Section 144 of I. P. C. for as long as may be necessary may be accepted by the public for the present without a protest, in the hope that the order will not be improperly executed. The other decisions of Government, however, are open to most serious objections. The proposal, for instance, to ask the Government of India for an Ordinance which will make intimidation a cognisable offence is positively mischievous and wholly uncalculated. So long as the Executive is not responsible to the people, the latter will justly suspect any arbitrary Ordinance by an Executive, already armed with enormous powers for maintaining peace. Besides, panicky measures have always tended to be misapplied and have proved to be a remedy far worse than the disease. The current stories of intimidation seem to be grossly exaggerated; and it is difficult to believe that the people intimidated dare not complain to the police for fear of being molested by the strikers, when tens of thousands are reported by the mill-owners themselves to be daily attending mills in spite of the alleged reign of intimidation.

Government have also proposed to submit the question of picketing to the Bombay Legislative Council in the form of a Bill. The question has once been settled in the Assembly and the Council may be trusted to deal with it similarly. Picketing accompanied by intimidation or by such numbers as may cause intimidation can be dealt with under the existing law. But it is most unjust to penalise even peaceful picketing. Such a course would mean an organised conspiracy against Trade Unionism. Even if it kills healthy Trade Unionism, it may breed something far worse. One more measure which Government are at present only considering is legislation against hooligans on the lines of the "Goonda" Act of Bengal. Nobody likes hooligans, but it is painful to have to say, people have good reason to be suspicious of entrusting the present Government with fresh powers, which may at any time be used against persons other than hooligans. For the present we shall only say that if the proposed Court of Enquiry acts promptly and justly, it will go a long way in easing the situation, so as to dispense with the need for any panicky measures. Needless suspicion against Labour

and frivolous provocation are not likely to make the work of the Court easy or fruitful.

Whose Ambassador?

In his speech at the Chelmsford Club at Simla H. E. the Viceroy said that he would represent to His Majesty's Government the different standpoints of Indian political opinion. But the tenor of his whole speech shows that he finds it very hard to appreciate the people's point of view or any but the official point of view. His long and laboured defence of the Public Safety Ordinance, of every part of the Trade Disputes Bill, the wholesale arrests of Labour and other leaders, and of the appointment of the Simon Commission may or may not suggest an uneasy conscience; but if he takes up the same partisan attitude in reporting the Indian situation even to the British Government, he will be doing a disservice as much to England as to India. He finds it hard to believe that those who oppose Government "are concerned so much to examine the merits or demerits of a particular policy as to use any argument good, bad or indifferent which may in the eyes of some bring discredit upon Government." If this is the Viceroy's real view of the Opposition in India, his so-called ambassadorial visit can serve little better purpose than that of championing the cause of the bureaucracy in India.

The Viceroy's view that the task of settling the Constitution of India should be achieved "by the best brains of Britain and India mutually helping one another" is but a worn-out platitude. The Viceroy himself knows that Britain has claimed and has so far exercised the authoritative part of the task, the so-called co-operation of the Indians being only spade-work, the task of making humble suggestions, which may be accepted or rejected by Britain. He still expects the public to believe that the Commission will only "report" and quotes Sir John Simon's assurance that the Constitution itself "would be framed by Great Britain and India together." It is, of course, understood that the co-operation at the latter stage is to be of "the same type as that with the Commission." There is, however, one thing which the Viceroy would leave entirely to the Indians. He says: "Could the leaders of the majority communities once convince the minorities that their interests were in no danger at their hands, the backbone of the problem would have been broken. This the leaders of the majority communities alone can achieve." They have achieved this before and will do so again despite every mischievous disturbing factor. But were we not told all these months that the all-White Commission was the most competent body to settle the communal question?

Au Revoir

King Amanullah, his consort and their children leave India to-day for Europe. Amanullah Khan paid recently a tribute to the sympathy and appreciation with which the people of this country regard his noble work for his country in a manner which has captivated their imagination. He named his latest child "Hindia". Let us assure him that the sympathy of Indians will be with him wherever he is and they will cherish the hope that his self-imposed exile from his land will be a short one. In a significant utterance after his arrival in Bombay he remarked that he might not be in Afghanistan, but the progressive measure he initiated would leave their impress and the principles on which they were based would remain unconquered. The trend of events in Afghanistan leads one to hope that Amanullah Khan may find it possible to be back in his home to carry on the good work he initiated and which he suspended only to avoid a bloody, internecine warfare. So the people of India do not say to him "good-bye"; they say "Au Revoir"—and that too very soon.

Notes of the Day.

Repeal—The Only Remedy.

The resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation asking that body to authorise its President to address Government with a view to secure the repeal of the Arms Act deserves unanimous support from his colleagues. It is, indeed, regrettable that some of them have such curiously ante-diluvian ideas about proper and effective means to preserve law and order that they wholly missed the point behind the agitation for its repeal which has continued ever since Indians became aware of the defenceless position in which this notorious Act had put them. The lesson of the recent riot seems to have been completely lost on those members of the Corporation who indulged in silly personalities and cheap sneers against Nationalists in the course of the debate. Why should respectable and peace-loving citizens be exposed to attacks from armed hooligans, finding themselves helpless because they have no means of effective self-defence? Why should there not be in this country a system of issuing licenses for arms as in every other country to all respectable citizens instead of police caprice intervening to decide who should and who should not have a license to possess arms? How that capricious works is notorious.

Ulema in Conference.

To those who possess any sense of humour the proceedings of the Bombay Presidency Jamiat-ul-Ulema should make very entertaining reading. Others had better not worry about them. The conference was presided over by Mouvi Shafi Dawoodi, who was introduced as "one who had led the Muslims along the right path by, among other ways, 'keeping them aloof from the Congress'." He fervently preached unity among Muslims of all kinds which resulted in a resolution protesting against the "Hindu Draft" on constitutional reforms.

Wave of Heresy.

The Conference then passed on to matters religious. It adopted a resolution warning the Mussalmans of India against the wave of heresy and irreligiosity which was invading Asiatic countries and urging the Ulema to save the Mussalmans of India from the influence of the "superficially attractive but really heretical materialistic civilisation." Copies of this resolution and, indeed, of all the resolutions may be sent to the people of Turkey and Egypt, who are sure to find ample instruction in them. Fatwas in accordance with the resolutions may be expected any day, as also a leader in the "Times of India". For our part we welcome the awakening among the Ulema of Bombay. But may we respectfully draw their attention to the fact that what Muslims in India need most is protection not against the wave of heresy but against that of reaction garbed under the cloak of so-called religion? Islam, rightly understood, is one of the mightiest forces working for extending the bounds of peace and progress. The pity is that it is the Muslims who do not follow its teachings and it is the Ulema who, more often than not, misguide them.

Age of Consent.

The Age of Consent Committee is understood to have unanimously recommended fourteen years as the minimum marriageable age for girls, fifteen years as the age of consent within marital relations and eighteen years in other cases. These recommendations mark an appreciable advance upon existing usage or law but cannot be said to have gone far enough. While an attempt to fix the marriageable age by law at fourteen years is certainly to be preferred to the absence of any law in the matter, every effort must be made by the public to raise the age to at least fifteen years for the present. And once a law is introduced on the subject, it will be much less difficult to reform it in a few years. The age of consent, too, should be immediately raised to sixteen years, within marital relations. Against this reform at least there are no scriptural injunctions. In any case reformers should keep up a ceaseless propaganda until the necessary reforms are embodied in the law of the land.

THE PRINCES IN CONFERENCE.

GETTING TO GRIPS.

(BY JIU JITSU.)

The Princes and their ministers are assembling here to discuss together and make up their minds, before seeing the Viceroy, what they should tell him about their joys and sorrows, their surviving hopes and lingering wishes, as occasioned and entailed by Butler Committee's Report.

The leave which His Excellency has taken out of India is not to escape the racket of public responsibility, nor is it for purposes of rest and refreshment. Doubtless he will be feted on arrival in England. But except for conventional social amenities he is certainly going to have a very arduous time in England. He will advise Sir John Simon and the India Office what line they should take. He may make converts, or he may himself be converted, although judging by the patriotic single-mindedness of our British masters it is not at all unlikely that all those concerned in really determining the future of India may turn out to be of one mind.

One of the problems that will be debated behind closed doors will be the extent to which the aspirations of the Princes may be indulged to impart permanency and added strength to the grip on India of her British Rulers.

GOD-SENT OPPORTUNITY.

The Princes by insisting that to no extent should they be brought in

direct and intimate touch for the transactions of the country's daily business with the future self-governing India, have already supplied the British Government with the desired handle to apply the brake upon the progress of India towards her emancipation from political and economic bondage. They have provided the strongest argument in support of the Butler Committee's dictum that "Paramountcy must remain Paramount". Thus fortified by a sea-sonable public declaration from no less an important body than the ruling Princes of India, the British Imperialists would be less than human if they missed their God-sent opportunity to maintain and justify their existing political, military and economic hold upon British India and Indian States. They would have wanted to do it anyhow—but to do it they would have had to essay the impossible task of inventing an excuse that would be regarded as valid by the civilized world in general, focussed in the League of Nations, and by America in particular.

The Princes have made this task quite easy and they may safely assume that all the pledges which the British Government have consistently broken will now be solemnly trotted out as binding, irrevocable and sacred, and flanked as such in

the faces of all those people who still maintain that in peace lies the greatest prospect of wealth production for all nations, and in the freedom of all people the surest guarantee of human evolution.

THE MINISTERS' OPPORTUNITY.

The occasion, therefore, afforded by the impending meeting of the Viceroy and the Princes is fraught with momentous issues, and we pray that their Highnesses, and more particularly their ministers, may realize their grave responsibility and that omniscient Providence may guide them to escape reproaches and reprisals. For their own sakes we wish that they will not allow it to be said of them that they helped to prolong their country's servitude and to delay her salvation for want of foresight—the salvation of the country which by all the rights is theirs to rule.

We referred at the beginning to their joys and sorrows, to their hopes and wishes, and we believe we can trust to their courage not to mince their words in expressing the former and to their statesmanship to regulate the latter by balanced judgment and instinctive prevision. We must confess, however, that the inkling we have had into the mind

of their leader is not very encouraging.

One of the newspapers managed to secure and quite recently published a letter addressed by His Highness the Chancellor to his associates of the Standing Committee. This letter was manifestly calculated to rally their forces. By what devices is this end sought to be achieved? One of His Highness's principal recommendations is that the Princes should ask that goods intended for the personal consumption not merely of those rulers who are members of the Chamber in their own rights, but of rulers of all grades should be exempt from the payment of the British-Indian Customs duty.

WHERE ARE THE "BELOVED SUBJECTS"?

This has amazed us and filled us with dismay. Are we to presume that His Highness does not believe that the claims of the States to exemption from Customs duty will be accepted by the Government of India? If not, it is obvious that with the acceptance of their contention the question of their personal exemption no longer remains. But the other reflection suggested is far more distressing! and it is that sentimental considerations of per-

(Continued on page 13).

RS. 3 CRORES LOSS TO BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

PRACTICAL WAY TO END THE STRIKE

(BY MR. VITHALDAS K. BHUTA)

The conference, between the Mill-owners and the Deputation of the Stock Exchange, exchanged views about ending the Mill Strike for two hours and the result was practically nothing. The Mill-owners' President Mr. H. P. Mody and the journalist-share-operator Mr. Naroji Dumasia thundered forth their trades against "Communist" influences at work among the men, and asked the powers-that-be to crush the danger. The Government have passed the Public Safety Bill, and are prosecuting a host of Labour Leaders: it is not inactive at all. Still we see labour and capitalists fighting against one another.

Has anybody thought about why do the "Communist" ideas or "Bolshevik" activities spread? It is a direct result of unemployment and distress.

In my previous contributions, I have definitely established, that as a result of 18d. ratio, the foreign imports of piecegoods are rising by leaps and bounds, and our Home Mill Industry is hard hit on account of the unnecessary partiality shown to the foreign goods imports by the Government, by their policy of higher exchange ratio.

The Mill Industry is losing ground and the Government is responsible, for the troubles in the Mill Industry, a direct result of 18d. ratio.

As practical men, the Mill-owners would do well to nip at the root of the present strike and thus save the Industry from ruin. Wadia group should take back 6000 men, who are practically dismissed.

Mr. H. P. Mody, who is more of a lawyer than a practical businessman, says that they are not dismissed, and that they are not dismissed themselves and lost their jobs! Does it not amount to dismissal, pure and simple? Why this legal quibbling when all of us are anxious to end this terrible quarrel, which throws off tens of thousands of men into the unemployment pit, and permanently cripples the industry?

Our formidable rival Lancashire is gaining ground each week as the result of this quarrel. The Board of Trade figures would be a revelation to many!

LANCASHIRE EXPORTS OF PIECEGOODS.

(April)	(Sq. Yds.)
1928	35,000,000
1929	31,470,000

The duties of the Mill-Agents, who are in a way the trustees of our great Home Mill Industry on behalf of the Indian people, should prevent them from taking an obstinate stand, which is likely to ruin the industry. Better take the example of Lancashire millowners, who promptly settled their quarrel with the men.

As practical businessmen the mill-owners see that the root cause of the present strike is the dismissal of these 6000. The industry is crippled going to ruin by continuing the strike for long period. Cannot the mill-owners leave off wordy duels, engage 6000 men in the Wadia mills, and avert disaster to the industry?

LOSS OF RS. 3/- CRORES

LAST YEAR.

The Bombay Mill Industry lost Rs. 3,00,00,000 as a result of the prolonged Labour Strike last year, as estimated by our eminent Mill-Owner Mr. Jamsedji Wadia, who is a practical businessman.

Do the Mill-owners again propose, that the industry should be further crippled, by another huge loss this year?

Why not leave off raising legal hairsplitting, technical issues and be practical and patriotic by taking back 6000 men in the Wadia mills and thus practically end the terrible strike? This would redound to the practical common sense of the Wadia brothers, who are known for their munificence, in giving Rs. 15/- lacs, for the sick and suffering.

Would they allow the terrible sufferings of their men, who once earned them crores of rupees? When we have settled this strike we have to fight the 18d. exchange the insidious foe of the industry. Remember that.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Calcutta Corporation adjourned business to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. B. Chakravarti, ex-Minister. A condolence resolution, placing on record Mr. Chakravarti's services to the country, was adopted. Mr. Chakravarti was described as a great lawyer, a great jurist, and a great public worker.—Free Press.

STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT ON JULY 2

LONDON, June 21.

The State opening of Parliament has been fixed for 2nd July.—Reuter.

VICEREGAL APOLOGIA FOR REPRESSION

Sermon on "Clear Duty of Govt."

Object of Lord Irwin's Visit to England

STATES PROBLEM: PLEA FOR "COOL HEADS AND STEADY HANDS"

SIMLA, June 20.

"When I go to England I shall seek an opportunity of discussion with His Majesty's Government on all grave matters concerning India, including the question of honourable settlement of India's Constitution. It will be my duty to represent to His Majesty's Government the different standpoints of those who can speak for Indian political opinion," said Lord Irwin in the course of a survey of the Indian situation at the dinner given by the Chelmsford Club in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on the eve of their departure for England. Covers were laid for 130 guests representing officials and non-officials belonging to various schools of political thought. Those present included members of the Executive Council, the President of the Legislative Assembly and Ministers from Provinces.

SIR B. N. MITTER'S OPTIMISM.

Sir B. N. Mitra, President, alluded to improvement in communal atmosphere over what it was three years ago when Lord Irwin appeared on the scene like providential "Deus ex Machina" and offered advice to leaders of two great communities. Though the dark clouds of communal strife had disappeared, the atmosphere was surcharged with electricity generated by the anxiety of the minority communities to secure adequate safeguards in the proposed revision of the constitution. In this connection the good faith of England had been questioned and doubts had been expressed whether it was her intention to give India Dominion Status. Speaking as a citizen of India and not as a member of Government he saw no reason for such misgivings.

Sir Bhupen recalled Mr. Baldev Singh's message on the Empire Day 1927 in which the then Premier had stated that in all joint activities of British Commonwealth of Nations India was playing her part and in fullness of time they looked forward to seeing her in equal partnership with Dominions.

Sir Bhupen could not believe that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government would not adhere to this pronouncement in its letter and spirit. No doubt the process whereby this political status was to be achieved presented a problem which was complicated by the position of Indian States and various minority communities, but these complications had to be faced even as they were faced successfully in Canada by whole-hearted and honest co-operation between British Statesmen and India's Political Leaders so that a Constitution might be evolved which would enable India by process of steady and automatic evolution to reach her goal.

"INDIA'S CHIEF AMBASSADOR."

Sir Bhupen, therefore, looked upon Lord Irwin's impending visit to England as being undertaken essentially in the capacity of India's Chief Ambassador to help her in securing a form of constitution acceptable to all her citizens, whose desire was to see her occupying a proper place in the comity of nations, and knowing His Excellency as he did, Sir Bhupen felt sure India would have reason to be grateful to His Excellency for his noble efforts. (Applause).

LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech, said:—

At the outset he referred to the death of late Mr. Madon in these terms:—"It is with deep regret that we have just learnt of the untimely death of Mr. B. F. Madon, who had been willing to serve on the Committee and who would have brought to its aid specialist experience of no ordinary kind. Proceeding he said:—"In human affairs merit and reward seldom go hand in hand, for in the world's auction the successful salesman generally depends rather upon the brass-throated advocacy of his wares than upon their intrinsic quality. The merits of Governments are no doubt unequal, but while the Government of India is certainly not

the least meritorious of its kind, I suppose there is no Government in any country, which, whether through modesty or by reason of the conditions under which it works, is less prone to vocal self-advertisement, and its virtues are therefore apt to be unrecognised.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN

"There are none the less important features of policy, for which on any dispassionate consideration I think, my Government are entitled to greater credit than we always receive. The policy of strict neutrality that we have adopted towards the development of affairs in Afghanistan has been recognised on all hands to be well conceived and to have been consistently pursued. It has naturally not been without great sympathy and concern that we have watched the unhappy progress of these events across our Frontier, but the task of restoring equilibrium, union and peace is one which must be and can be accomplished only by Afghanistan herself. Meanwhile, we in India must be content to wait and hope that, before long, we may see a stable Government re-established throughout Afghanistan upon the consent of the whole Afghan people, with which we may resume our old relations of neighbourly friendship and mutual respect. Here at any rate is a sphere in which the policy of Government has been generally, I might perhaps say, universally approved.

"In other directions, we have been less fortunate. I not infrequently read of the attacks made on Government at the present time for what is termed its reactionary, repressive and ruthless policy. Let us examine on what such charges rest. I take what I assume to be the three principal indictments in count, the Public Safety Bill and Ordinance, the Trade Disputes Act and certain arrests and prosecutions during the last few months. The case for the Public Safety Bill and for the Ordinance, which replaced it, has been frequently stated and I do not desire to traverse that ground again except to make two points plain.

PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE.

"Some have said that unless and until action is in fact taken under the Ordinance or under the Public Safety Bill, it and when it becomes law, it will be evident that the ordinary law will have proved sufficient to deal with the situation and that I and my Government shall stand convicted of having asked for panic powers. Such an argument rests upon a complete misconception of facts. The principal importance that we attach to the Public Safety Ordinance is that of deterrent effect, which we anticipate that it will exercise. It has been more than once very frankly proclaimed by Communist sympathisers in England that it was their purpose to reinforce those who were preaching these doctrines here. The Public Safety Ordinance will be a clear danger signal to them, that if they do succeed in finding their way to India, they cannot count upon a free run of an indefinite period for the dissemination of their mischievous creed while Government under the ordinary law would be accumulating sufficient evidence for their prosecution.

"I know of no reason by which Government of any ordered State should be held bound to sit still with folded hands and watch the security of the interests committed to its charge thus stealthily undermined. In no case will the Ordinance operate against any Indian nor will it touch any non-Indian who desires to pursue a lawful avocation or to lead the life of an honest citizen. It will operate only whether as deterrent from entry into India or by expulsion against those non-Indians who believe that the social evils of India or of any other country are to be cured by the destruction of the very foundations on which all Society has been erected.

MEERUT ARRESTS.

"In other quarters the action of Government has been criticised for the order of procedure adopted in relation to the Public Safety Bill and the arrests of the men now undergoing trial. Why, it is said, could

(Continued on page 14)

WORDY DUEL IN CORPORATION HALL

A Sanatanist Doctor and a Dewan Bahadur Measure Swords

SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS INDULGE IN PERSONAL RECRIMINATIONS

Hot words were exchanged between Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Chairman, and Dr. M. C. Javle, at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held in the Corporation Hall on Friday evening. The meeting took up for discussion the recommendation made by a Special Sub-Committee (consisting of the whole Schools Committee) that the premises of the Dadar Kumbharwada Marathi Girls' School located in a building known as Sannarath Bhavan, be vacated as there were defects which made it unsuitable for accommodating the pupils.

Prof. V. G. Rao proposed that the recommendation be approved.

Dr. M. C. Javle complained that the members of the Sub-Committee inspected the building in question when the "sun was setting" and finding it dark must have come to the conclusion that it was insanitary. In the circumstances he said it was unfair to vacate the building.

DEWAN BAHADUR GOES AT DR. JAVLE.

When the speaker was interrupted by a member who said that almost all the members had found the building unsuitable Dr. Javle said: "Why should you be prejudiced simply because I was instrumental in obtaining the building?" Dewan Bahadur Pai: What you suggest is absurd.

Dr. Javle moved an amendment that the Executive Health Officer be requested to report regarding the sanitary condition of the building and if he reported adversely then he would agree to the building to be vacated.

Mr. Vaidya regretted that Dr. Javle should have regarded the recommendation as a personal reflection. The Committee, he said, was guided by the best interests of the School.

NO BETTER AT 3 P.M.

Dr. (Mrs.) Malini Subhtankar said that she had inspected the building at 3 p.m. and had found it no better! At this stage some members were heard to say "Was the sun shining brilliantly then?" (Laughter.)

When the item was put to vote, five members voted for the amendment of Dr. Javle and four against, but the Chairman by giving his own vote and his casting vote in favour of the original proposition, threw out the amendment.

The Committee next considered a resolution passed by the Corporation regarding the annual report of the

Boys' Scouts Movement for the year 1928 forwarded by the Schools Committee, and (2) thanking Dewan Bahadur Pai, District Commissioner, for the services rendered by him to the movement.

DR. JAVLE ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE OLD SCORES.

Dr. Javle took objection to the rider in reference to the expression of thanks to Mr. Pai. He said that the Schools Committee had not added the rider in their original resolution and asked the Chairman how he allowed the resolution to be tampered with at the meeting of the Corporation. He should not add riders to the resolutions because it virtually meant that the resolution was being tampered with. In this case because the mistake was of a technical character and the person referred to was Dewan Bahadur Pai it did not matter, but in future he would ask the Chairman to stick to the rule of not allowing the Committee's resolutions to be meddled with.

"WON'T DESCEND TO YOUR LEVEL."

Mr. Boman-Behram retorted that the resolution of the Schools Committee had not been tampered with. It was only as a matter of formality that the rider was accepted. He warned Dr. Javle to be particular in the choice of expressions he used and exclaimed that he for one did not wish to descend to the level of Dr. Javle.

Dr. Javle: May I know what is my level? (Laughter.)

Chairman: You should be careful in using words like tampering, which is out of taste.

Dr. Javle: We know our rights, the Chair must first behave itself first.

Chairman: You cannot browbeat me. I know what is wrangling in your breast!

ONLY A FORMAL MATTER.

The heated discussion was put a stop to when Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola interrupted and requested the House not to be personal. Strictly speaking he said the Chairman should not accept amendments to the resolution of the Committee, but he pointed out that the present rider was only a formal matter.

Dr. Dalmie said the rider was added by a member of the Corporation and the suggestion was accepted by the Chairman.

Mr. Boman-Behram assured the meeting that the principle advocated by Dr. Javle had been strictly adhered to. The storm then subsided and the Committee went on to transact the business on the agenda.



Mr. Manohar K. Pandya, who having passed the B.Sc. Examination from the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is proceeding to England to-morrow (Saturday) to attain higher Engineering qualifications. He is the son of Mr. Revashanker, Pandya Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Nawagar.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRE BEAT ROYAL ARTILLERY.

On Friday the Cheshires beat the Royal Artillery by two goals to one but it would not have been beyond what they deserved had the latter equalised. It was rather an unusual game. The Artillerymen began well, but the Poona team soon asserted themselves and Drummer Bailey scored the opening goal when the game had been in progress only a short time. Soon after this Westcott added a second, and that was all the scoring the Cheshires were destined to do.

In the second half the gunners improved considerably and gave a fine account of themselves. Ten minutes from the end Thomas scored their only goal, and a sharp shower of rain setting in at this stage thereafter the gunners were all over their opponents. Teece played a fine game under the Poona bar but he also had a great deal of luck. Try as they did, however, the Artillerymen could not wipe out their

LATE GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH

MEMORIAL MEETING IN BOMBAY

A special memorial meeting for the late General Bramwell Booth will be held in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 5-30 on Sunday June 30th, conducted by Lt. Commissioner Stanley B. Ewins (Jaya Veera) who commands S.A. operations in Western India. He will be assisted by Mrs. Ewins, the Territorial Headquarters Staff and others. Every branch of Salvation Army activities in Bombay will be represented. The meeting will be for the general public, a large gathering of whom is anticipated. There will be no charge for admission.

deficit and the end found the Cheshires winners by a narrow margin.

The Result:—
CHESHIRE 2 goals
Royal Artillery 1 goal.

Referee:—Mills.
TO-DAY'S MATCH.
Royal Ulsters vs. Royal Warwicks.

COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED

(Continued from page 1.)

whether the strike is an honest and genuine trade dispute or Communist menace.

The representatives were unanimous in their suggestion that intimidation if it really existed had got to be stopped. Those of the workers who desired to resume work ought to be given protection against any likely intimidation that would be exercised by the strikers and their Union.

One of the representatives is said to have thrown a suggestion that the strikers who are now in Bombay should be encouraged to go to their native places and if necessary Government should be prepared to meet the expenses of train-fare etc. Government was not prepared even to entertain such a suggestion as it was regarded thoroughly impracticable.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

The Conference resumed its deliberations at 11-30 a.m. which lasted till 1-15 p.m. when the Conference was adjourned "sine die". The representatives gave Government their views after they had consulted their Associations with special reference to the summary of Government's existing powers which had been sent out to them. Spokesmen of all parties had again had their say on the various proposals that had come before the Conference in the course of the discussion. There was a complete unanimity of opinion regarding the urgency of the appointment of a Court of Enquiry to go into the whole question of the present mill strike. There was also almost unanimous agreement that intimidation, if it existed, should be stopped without any delay and no obstacle should be placed in the way of those operatives who desired to go to their mills and work. Opinion was expressed by several Organisations that repressive measures were neither necessary nor desirable, and that the situation could be dealt with by the existing laws.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.
After hearing the discussion His Excellency announced that the Government had decided—

- (1) to appoint a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. Invitations have been issued to gentlemen who are requested to serve on this Court of Enquiry.
- (2) Government will request the Governor-General to promulgate an Ordinance which will make intimidation a cognisable offence.
- (3) The question of picketing at the mill gates will be referred to the Legislative Council in the form of a specific bill.
- (4) Government propose to extend the duration of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order prohibiting assembly of five or more persons under section 144 I.P.C. for as long as it is necessary.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Besides the foregoing proposals which have been definitely decided upon, Government intend to consider the question of introducing legislation in the Legislative Council on the lines of "The Presidency Areas Security Act" otherwise known as "Goondas Act" of Bengal. This is a legislation which is directed against hooligans and is really intended to legalise methods which it is necessary for the Government to employ during riots in dealing with bad characters.

His Excellency, it is understood, made it clear that if Government were compelled to have recourse to drastic measures it was not with a view to restrict the legal activities of either party. It was solely because repression of lawlessness and protection of liberty was in the interests of all parties. He also asked the Conference to record its unanimous opinion that as soon as circumstances might permit the recommendations should be kept in abeyance should again be taken up in all earnestness with the intention of taking full advantage of the processes by which relations between Capital and Labour may be placed on a sounder and more rational footing. This the conference unanimously agreed to.

GOVERNOR THANKED.

At the conclusion of the Conference, Sir Reginald Spence, the Sheriff of Bombay, thanked His Excellency for calling the conference and presiding over its deliberations. It is generally believed that no more meeting of the conference will be necessary in the near future.

Asked by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" the prominent representatives who attended the conference significantly remarked that the conference had done a lot that would go a long way in easing the present industrial situation. They expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Government had taken the question in hand and they were endeavouring in right earnest to

do whatever was possible for them to put an end to the deadlock in the textile industry.

TEXTILE COURT OF INQUIRY

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following official communiqué—

The Conference of representatives of public bodies which was adjourned on Wednesday met again on Friday morning, His Excellency presiding. On the invitation of His Excellency the representatives of the various Associations again expressed their views on the measures that were necessitated by the present situation in the light of the discussion on Wednesday and the notes and summary which had been circulated to them after the last meeting. It was the unanimous opinion of the Conference that an enquiry of some kind was necessary and the large balance of opinion was in favour of a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. The Conference, as a whole, was not in favour of "repressive" measures, but it was agreed that intimidation, where it existed, should be stopped and that those who desired to work must be enabled to do so without let or hindrance.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

His Excellency then outlined the steps that Government proposed to take to deal with the situation in the light of the opinions expressed by the Conference. He said that Government equally with the members of the Conference were against anything in the nature of "repressive" measures. A Court of Enquiry would immediately be set up under the Trade Disputes Act with the terms of reference which had already been stated in the memorandum already circulated. These terms of reference were—

1. To inquire into and ascertain the exact nature of the dispute or disputes between the employers and workmen of the following mills, which led to the strike in those mills in March and April, 1929.
2. If there was any such dispute, to what extent the employers or workmen or both are responsible in matters connected therewith?
3. What are the causes of the prolongation of the strike? Whether the employers or workmen or both are responsible for such prolongation, and, if so, to what extent?
4. What are the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the dispute or disputes between the employers and the workmen?

Reference had been made to the desirability of appointing as Chairman of the Court, which would consist of three persons, a High Court Judge. But there were strong arguments against such an appointment because cases arising out of the present strike might come before the High Court in the course of its judicial duties, and it would be inadvisable therefore for a judge to take part in the enquiry. The public as a whole must very strongly urge upon both parties to the dispute to get together and to come to an arrangement by which the men would be allowed to go back to work at once pending the report of the Court of Enquiry. His Excellency said that he had wired to various gentlemen asking if they could serve on the Committee, and in each case they have been asked whether they could serve at once and arrive at a decision as early as possible. He could not over-emphasise the necessity for the Court reporting at the earliest possible moment.

"INTIMIDATION AND TERRORISATION."

Continuing His Excellency said intimidation and terrorisation of the kinds generally agreed to exist at some of the chawls and elsewhere such as the streets, could not, however, be permitted to continue; and while he would strongly urge that the action of the parties concerned should be in their own interests equally with those of the general public help to enforce their eradication and they must not occur on either side—the police would also be directed to pay particular attention to this. Government intended to take all necessary steps to stop it and in order that the initiative might not be left to private persons the Governor-General would be moved to make and promulgate an Ordinance making the offence of criminal intimidation, of the kind to which he had referred, cognisable pending the legislation necessary to effect this change in the law.

NEW MEASURES.
A further measure which had been strongly urged was the control of picketing on the lines of the English Law. Unless circumstances in the meanwhile compelled the introduction of such a measure by means of

an Ordinance, a Bill for this purpose would be placed before the Legislative Council at its next session.

Government also contemplated the introduction in the Legislative Council of a measure on the lines of the Presidency Areas Security Act of Bengal. This legislation was not, as has been suggested, a back-door method of dealing with the present situation. Its object was to carry out in a very much better way than had been possible so far the measures necessary to deal with hooligans and bad characters such as had necessitated the temporary prison at the Worli chawls. This measure would also be placed before the Legislative Council.

As already stated in the papers circulated, Government intend to use their power of extending the duration of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order, prohibiting assemblies of 5 or more persons under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, for as long as may be necessary.

It would, of course, be understood that in so far as the action of any person was itself an offence falling within the scope of the ordinary criminal law, it would be dealt with under the appropriate sections in the ordinary course; and that where additional powers were sought, this was not with a view to restricting the legitimate activities of either party to the dispute, but solely because the suppression of lawlessness and the protection of the liberty of individuals was in the interest of all citizens alike.

MOBILISING PUBLIC OPINION.

His Excellency, continuing, said that he desired to express his agreement with what had been said as to the necessity of mobilising public opinion and in this connection he wished to touch on the other very important side of the question now before them—not that which related to the maintenance of law and order, but that which had most to do with the preservation of peace within industry itself. The Trade Disputes Act was still in its infancy, and experience had already shown some of its limitations. The corresponding English Act was on an entirely different footing; it was not used as a first and only resort in any case of dispute, but rather as a last resort after the case had undergone repeated processes of sifting by the organizations existing within the industry itself. It was for industry in general, and the mill industry in particular, to strive to set up and to perfect their own machinery for mediation at a much earlier stage than that which they had now reached with the appointment of a Court of Inquiry in the present dispute. Conditions inevitably and rightly changed as time went on and there would certainly be large and small questions arising in regard to the industry from time to time. What they wanted was to meet and solve those questions to the mutual advantage before any clash was in sight. The beginning of such machinery on sound lines could be secured by following up the Fawcett Committee's recommendations, and he wished the meeting to record its unanimous opinion that as soon as the progress towards peace might permit, those recommendations which were now in abeyance should again be taken up in all earnestness with the intention of taking full advantage of the processes by which the relations between capital and labour might be placed on a sounder and more rational footing.

GOVERNOR TALKS TO WORKERS.

He knew it was recognized by all present that no steps could be taken by Government in any dispute of this kind which were not absolutely fair and impartial, and that the mere suppression of crime and lawlessness—important though that was—could not bring about any permanent peace unless there was mutual understanding between the parties. No peace which did not rest on good-will had any chance of lasting, and it was here that he wanted to ask for the assistance of all of them as representing the widest interests of the City. He had just himself been visiting many of the chawls and talking with the mill-hands, strikers and non-strikers, unionists and non-unionists. He found them friendly, reasonable and willing to discuss their points of view and their difficulties. He could not believe that the difficulty of getting into closer touch with them and winning their confidence would be insuperable if a real effort were made. They in Bombay had a duty to the mill population on whose condition both the prosperity and the good name of the City depended. It was his earnest hope that the employers of labour would, as one of the lessons of the present troubles, take counsel together and organize themselves in a determined effort to make a real difference in the life of these workmen, and so, with the confidence of a happier and contented population, place the mill industry of Bombay on a far surer and sounder basis than ever before. (Applause.)

In conclusion, His Excellency thanked the Conference and expressed the hope that their joint deliberations would be productive of good. Sir Reginald Spence, the Sheriff of Bombay, expressed the thanks of the Conference to His Excellency.

He thought it would be agreed that a Sheriff's meeting was not now necessary.

WILLING TO WOUND BUT AFRAID TO STRIKE

RED FLAG UNION ON REPRESSIVE MEASURES

The Girni Kamgar Union has issued the following Press bulletin—

The Government has succeeded in strengthening its armoury of repression with the consent of the representatives of what have been described as "the widest possible interests in the city". The Girni Kamgar Union had already declared that there was no hope of a solution consistent with the demands of justice from a Conference in which the interests of the mill-owners and their henchmen predominated, and the expected has happened. Under the camouflage of the "suppression of lawlessness", Police raj is now to be instituted in Bombay. What else can be the meaning of the proposed Ordinance making "intimidation" a cognisable offence? The Girni Kamgar Union have always denied any intimidation on the part of its workers for the purpose of preventing others from going to the mills, and there is nothing to fear if the ordinary machinery of the law is set into motion. But now the police are to be given a free hand to arrest anybody without warrant on the vague charge of "intimidation".

It is not difficult to imagine how the police are going to use their new powers, considering their conduct towards the strikers so far. The police officers are daily seen fraternizing with the managers and other officials of various mills and the Union has often protested against indiscriminate arrests of its members presumably on the suggestion of the management. The wider powers with which the police are to be armed will surely be used in the interests of the employers only. It may be taken for granted that intimidation on the part of "Dadas" and Patans hired by the owners will be connived at as it is being connived at now. The Conference of the "wider interests" does not seem to have taken any note of the possible existence of any such intimidation by the agents of the owners.

The Conference is said to have deprecated coercive measures, and at the same time there is reported to have been a "general satisfaction" at the announcement of the Government's policy. The workers can see through the game. Those assembled in the Conference were willing to wound but afraid to strike, and to suit their purpose the bogey of "intimidation" was raised, since the "Communist menace" stunt could not work in the manner desired. The very gentlemen who protested their unwillingness to lend any support to repression have sanctioned measures which are calculated to strengthen the hands of the police in ruthless suppression of individual liberty.

Bombay is to continue under a state of siege by the indefinite extension of the order prohibiting assemblies of five or more—an order obviously intended to prevent the meetings of strikers. Every citizen is threatened with being handled up as a "goonda". Peaceful picketing is to be declared illegal.

But the Girni Kamgar Union is always prepared to face any odds in its fight for the vital interests of its workers. The strike will continue until all the demands are granted.

It is poor statesmanship that believes that peace can be restored by arbitrary coercive action on the part of the executive.

The strikers who are going to be put at the mercy of the police are asked at the same time to submit their case to a Court of Inquiry. The strikers cannot be expected under these circumstances to believe that any good purpose can be served by such a Court.

WHY THIS FARCE OF CONSULTING PUBLIC OPINION?

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON REPRESSIVE MEASURES

BOMBAY, June 21.
In a statement to the Press, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Chairman of the Congress Labour Committee, and a member of the Corporation's delegation to the Conference on the textile situation, says—

"It was very painful to me to see one prominent Indian after another coming forward and asking for repressive measures. It seems that the strain of the last eight weeks has been too much for them. They have not calculated the dangers associated with the entrusting of extraordinary powers to a foreign Government. In the general stampede for coercion, it is only the representatives of the Corporation and one or two more bodies that have been able to keep their heads cool. The public of Bombay should lose no time in recording their protest against this dose of repression which has already been announced, and what is contemplated hereafter.

After all, the much advertised Con-

STRIKE AND SHERIFF'S MEETING

MR. NARIMAN'S PROTE T

MR. K. F. NARIMAN, M.L.A., has addressed the following letter to the Sheriff of Bombay—

I am given to understand that in response to a requisition sent by some citizens, you propose to call shortly a public meeting of citizens in the Town Hall to pass a resolution in connection with the strike situation in Bombay. In am also informed that a resolution on the subject is proposed to be moved at the said meeting in drafted and settled or to be drafted and settled by a small self-appointed committee.

I desire to inform you and to give you timely notice that the public opinion on the subject is divided, and a large section of the public is against the holding of a Sheriff's public meeting on an extremely controversial subject like the one under consideration, and certainly will not endorse a resolution attempting to throw the entire blame for the situation on the Labour Union or Labour organizations alone, and will strongly oppose any suggestion or recommendation to introduce any repressive or drastic measures to stifle or suppress any legitimate public activities or agitation. I may further state that the issues sought to be raised and discussed in the proposed public meeting are based on the fantastic plea of Communist activities or unwarranted assumption of Communist influence as the basis of the present trouble, then the issues will be the same or similar to those raised, or to be raised in the "Conspiracy Trial" at Meerut, and as such, will not only be very unfair to the under-trial accused and prejudicial to their defence, but will also be very improper to discuss matter "sub-judice" in a Court of Law. Before reliance can be placed on such a plea or any measures adopted on the assumption of its existence, it is necessary to make a thorough and independent

investigation to find out the real truth.

There is another aspect which I also desire to place before you decide to call this meeting. There is a large section of exasperated labour population at present unemployed in the City. They are vitally interested in the subject and have certainly every right to attend the meeting as citizens. In such a tense situation when excited and strong speeches are likely to be made on either side, there is every possibility of a breach of the peace, and instead of serving the apparent object of the meeting of solving the problem or easing the situations, it may produce the contrary results and thus cause a good deal of harm to the cause.

I have deemed it my duty to place these facts and points of view before you so as to enable you to view both sides impartially and dispassionately before you take a final decision on this momentous subject.—Yours etc.,
(SD.) K. F. NARIMAN.

THE NEW LOAN

APPLICATION RECEIVED ON THURSDAY FOR OVER 25 CRORES OF RUPEES

A Press Communique, issued by the Dy. Controller of the currency states—

The total amount of applications for the New Loan received on the 20th June 1929 was Rs. 25,17,00,000 and the details are shown below—

5 per cent Loan 1929-34—Cash and Treasury Bills, Rs. 6,63,00,000; 1930 Bonds, Rs. 6,34,00,000; 1931 Bonds, Rs. 2,76,00,000, 1932 Bonds, Rs. 3,56,00,000. Total Rs. 19,39,00,000.

5 per cent Bonds 1935—Cash and Treasury Bills, Rs. 2,68,00,000; 1930 Bonds, Rs. 3,20,00,000. Total Rs. 5,88,00,000.

Grand total Rs. 25,17,00,000.

MAY GOD BEFRIEND YOU AMANULLAH!

To-day you are leaving your dear Asia for dark Europe! What a shame and sorrow for Afghanistan and for Indian Muslims! Your traitors and their helpers may jubilate to-day. But Heaven helping, you will surely regain your dear old land. May God befriend you, Amanullah! B. F. Bharucha.

News in Brief

Chittagong.—The Governor of Bengal is expected to visit Chittagong on July 23. This will be his second visit to the town and the first since the declaration of Chittagong as a Major Port.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—A fire broke out early this morning in two buildings in Rajpur Chakla. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000.—The buildings are not covered by insurance.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Two persons have been killed and twelve injured as the result of a recent accident to a motor lorry near Attock bridge.—Free Press.

Peshawar City.—Mr. Mapie Bar, dattal, Superintendent of Post Offices, Peshawar, has been transferred to Lahore as the Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—An up-country Mahomedan, loitering in a suspicious manner was arrested at Sealdah station with cocaine worth Rs. 1,000 while he was about to board a train.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—On the strength of a telegram received from Madras, the Howrah Railway Police have arrested a European on the charge of enticing away a married girl of 20 from Madras Mail. The accused who had booked a ticket for Secunderabad was detained while the girl was allowed to go.—Free Press.

Lahore.—On the allegations of corruption against him Mr. Sh. Taj Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner has been dismissed from service.—Free Press.

Lahore.—Etwa, an ex-student of the D. A. V. College, Cawnpore was arrested at Kasganj, on his alleged connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—It is understood that under instructions from the Government of India, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court will be appointed Member of the Tribunal to try the election petition submitted by Rev. Nicholas Roy, ex-Minister.—Free Press.



WOMEN CANNOT ALWAYS BE
YOUNG
BUT THEY CAN ALWAYS BE
LOVELY

Too often beauty passes with youth, particularly among the secluded women of India who have little contact with the outer world and do not realise how their sisters in other countries now retain beauty all their lives.

The chief source of beauty lies in the skin, and to keep the skin smooth, soft and clear all that is needed is a little care, and the use of the preparations that years of patient research have perfected and placed at the disposal of women, Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow. Oatine Cream should be gently massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night, and Oatine Snow should be used during the day; it is the duty of all men to teach their women folk this new and simple method of enhancing and preserving their beauty.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture and packing.

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Fawn Blazer	24	10
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"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

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VICEREGAL APOLOGIA FOR REPRESSION

(Continued from page 9)
not Government have stayed its hand over the arrests until the Public Safety Bill was safely through? It is no doubt open to us to act in the sense suggested by our critics. Such a course might no doubt have obviated some of the difficulties that have arisen. But I was satisfied in my own mind that had we so proceeded, we should have laid ourselves open to a charge of treating the Assembly with a lack of candour. What was the position? We have all along maintained that the ordinary law offered only a partial remedy in that one of the necessary conditions of its successful operation was a delay which in our view was dangerous. We had accordingly introduced the Public Safety Bill the purpose of which had been generally assumed to be that of procuring the deportation of particular individuals.

"In the meantime while the Bill was still awaiting discussion in the Assembly, we decided on the evidence available to us to arrest and prosecute these persons among others under the ordinary law. If we had suppressed the very relevant fact of this decision in order to facilitate the passage of the Bill, would it not have been said and not without justification that we had been guilty of something like bad faith towards the members by inviting the Legislature to take a decision, upon what we knew, but what they would not have known to be an incomplete statement of the facts? The matter seemed to me scarcely to admit of argument and I therefore, deliberately reached the conclusion with my colleagues that such a course would be wrong and nothing that has occurred has given me cause to reconsider my opinion.

TRADES DISPUTES ACT.

"Support for the theory of a repressive and ruthless Government is further sought in the Trades Disputes Act, the passage of which will always be associated with the name and with the parliamentary gifts of Sir Bhupendranath Mitra. I own myself at a loss to understand how with any regard for the meaning of words this Act can be called in aid of the indictment it is sought to frame. The bulk of the Act is directed to the promotion of conciliation in trade disputes and as such must surely command sympathy of all who desire to see such questions resolved by pacific means. But if organised bodies of labour and employers are to have the advantage of enlisting public opinion in favour of conciliation, as they will do under this Act, it is not unreasonable that they should each be invited to recognise that in disputes affecting important public utility services, the general public has a direct interest of which it is right to take account.

"The other clauses of the Act prohibiting lightning strikes or lock-outs in specified services and penalising in certain circumstances the fomentation of general strikes or lock-outs of tion. If a duty lies upon society to that nature to which I have referred, assert this third party interest, where society is organised. It is not possible in these cases for Government merely to keep the ring and watch the battle waged for during the process millions of innocent persons are necessarily exposed at least to the grave dislocation of their ordinary life and at worst to misery and acute privation have regard to the welfare of its industrial population, it is not less incumbent upon those who win their livelihood from industry to pay consideration to the welfare of the whole community of which they are part.

"CLEAR DUTY OF GOVT."

It is finally alleged that the evidence of a repressive policy is to be found in the fact that Government has thought it necessary to prosecute certain individuals for offences against the State; on what does such an allegation rest? If Government is right, as all sane persons would admit, to prosecute men who resort to overt action in violation of law, by what reasoning can it be judged wrong to take steps against those who make speeches or enter into conspiracies to inspire other and perhaps less prudent men to such violation. The assertion of law is the clear duty of Government and what my Government has done is to bring to trial in the ordinary courts of the land, persons who in its judgment have committed offences against the state or against public tranquillity. Let none deceive himself. The effect of a transgression of law is more far reaching than the actual breach committed and any society that forgets that the reign of law is a condition of its own existence will soon find itself helplessly drifting towards the cataclysm of anarchy.

"I do not claim that the Government of India is perfect. Few human institutions are but I do claim that it enjoys no monopoly of human wickedness and that its opponents enjoy no monopoly of human wisdom. I find it hard to believe that

those, who attack Government on these lines are concerned so much to examine the merits or demerits of a particular policy as to use any argument good, bad or indifferent, which may in the eyes of some bring discredit upon Government.

PREJUDICE V. REASON.

"It has been said that it is the duty of an opposition to oppose and in India the temptation to allow prejudice rather than reason to be the motive power of the opposition is perhaps greater than elsewhere by reason of the fact that here critics commonly regard themselves as exempt from any direct responsibility and that the line drawn between the Government and the Opposition can be readily misrepresented as co-terminous with the division between officials and non-officials and with a further and more dangerous division based on racial difference. It is not for me now to discuss in what direction we may be likely to witness the modification of India's existing constitutional machinery or what effect any such change may produce upon the relations between the Government and the Opposition.

"I permit myself one general observation only. It has been publicly suggested that it might be possible to devise means by which the free growth of India's political institutions should be secured without the necessity of recurring inquiries such as that of which India has recently been subject. Though I do not attempt to pronounce upon the feasibility of this suggestion I cannot doubt that if such means could in fact be found, it would be greatly for India's good. For after all true philosophy should be that a constitution is something that grows as a living organism, drawing strength and character from the environment, the science and practice of daily life. There is much truth in what was said by a modern biographer of Alexander Hamilton, than whom few persons had more to do with the creation of what we now call the United States, that the ideal constitution should be analogous not to the schoolboy's coat, which the man outgrows, but to the bark of a tree, which expands with the natural growth of years.

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

"In this business of constitution building, may I underline what I have said before? There is room for all to take their share and if it is to be wisely handled, it must be by the best brains of Britain and India mutually helping one another in the task. During the last 12 months, we have seemed to watch the prospects of co-operation in a measure, which all well-wishers of India would desire, receding from view under the pressure of resentment in some quarters at the choice which Parliament had made as to the instrument to conduct an inquiry on its behalf. I have never either underrated the strength of the opposition to Sir John Simon's Commission or impugn the motives of those who felt it their duty to pursue that line of conduct. But none the less I think that the opposition to the Statutory Commission has rested to some degree at all events upon a misconception of their functions.

PROBLEM OF STATES.

"Other large problem of India's future is Indian States and here we have to deal with three strands of fact and policy. There is first of all the desire of wide statesmanship to see a canvas set on which a picture of all India may ultimately be drawn; then there are treaty rights of the Princes inherited from the East India Company and hallowed and confirmed by the successive declarations of the Crown; and lastly there are the feelings of the States' subjects, of which all wise and liberal-minded rulers will take account.

"I do not believe that this or any problem is beyond power of wise men to solve, if only they approach it with cool heads and steady hands but just as the knot of a boot lace becomes intractable if roughly and brusquely handled, so it is with such questions as are implicit in the position of Indian States. The appointment of Sir Harcourt Butler's committee was designed to elucidate the facts and give to all concerned such material, as they could better to see the problem as a whole. But I make no concealment of my view that in any proposals that may be made it is essential on every ground of policy and equity to carry the free assent of ruling Chiefs of India and that any suggestion that the treaty rights which the princes are accustomed and entitled to regard as sacrosanct can be lightly set aside is only calculated to postpone the solution that we seek.

The British elections have just been held and His Majesty's Government has now been entrusted to other hands. But whatever differences between the British Parties I know that all desire to find a path wide enough for Great Britain and

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As per your advice I had your Sarva Karma Siddhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL AROODAM.

Let me heartily thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few impostors trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upana.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADR SASTRIGAL
M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Secs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswarar is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

Regd. Estd. 1918.

Send your selected questions and you will get their correct replies. Always send your exact TIME and DATE of BIRTH or writing time of your letter or your name and present age.

Questions relating to Government and theft will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

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I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswarar Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my personal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIRBHOSHAN,
T. S. Vivasanatha Srinivasa, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Supt. Agriculture Office,
(Camp) — Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHOKT
Magistrate, SIND.

India to walk along together. I know too that behind the noise and din of much political controversy in India, there is even among many whose position compels them to be protagonists in political battles, a great volume of strong and sane opinion that desires nothing so much as to reach in partnership with Great Britain an honourable settlement of India's constitution. When I go to England, I shall seek an opportunity of discussion with His Majesty's Government on these grave matters. It will be my duty, as I have said elsewhere, to represent to His Majesty's Government the different stand-points of those who can speak for Indian political opinion.

This I shall strive to do as faithfully as I may in the spirit and to the end outlined in what are for me the two governing pronouncements of British hope and purpose, the familiar Declaration of 1917 and the Instrument of Instructions which even Governor-General receives from the King-Emperor when he assumes office, wherein His Majesty affirms that above all things it is "Our Will and pleasure that the plans laid by Our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of our Empire may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our dominions."

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. G. W. Home, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 5th June 1929, vice Mr. A. Finnan.

Mr. Kalumal Pahlumal, L.L.B., on relief, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, L.L.B., District and Sessions Judge, Surat, is granted leave on average pay for three months and fourteen days, with effect from the 19th September 1929, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of one month and 21 days from the 10th March to the 30th April 1929, and is appointed Mr. Moreswar Bhaskar Kunte to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Thana.

The services of Mr. R. H. Sankar, Officiating Deputy Collector, Kolaba, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as an Assistant in the Shipping Office, Bombay.

Mr. Babubhai B. Desai to act as Cotton Breeder in Sind with effect from 18th January 1929.

Mr. G. S. Dandawate, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, to act as Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Surat, vice Mr. N. D. Karmarkar, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. C. Davar to officiate in the special temporary post of Professor of English at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, from 15th June 1929.

The following appointments with effect from the date on which Mr. M. I. Farooqui returns from leave are made:—

(1) Mr. I. A. K. Ahmad, Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Bombay Division to be Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Northern Division, relieving Mr. N. A. Kadri.

(2) Mr. M. I. Farooqui, Head Master, Urdu Training School, Poona to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Bombay Division, pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, to be Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, with effect from the 13th June 1929.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to promote Mr. Paul Braganza, Assistant Executive Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 16th January 1928.

On return from leave Mr. Trimbak Balkrishna Wadekar, L.C.E. (A.M.I.E. (Ind.)), Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Circle in the interests of the public service.

TAMIL NADU PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The President of the Reception Committee of the 33rd Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference, Vedaranyam, writes:—

The Reception Committee which met on 13th inst. has decided to hold the above Conference on Saturday (the 13) and Sunday (the 14th) July next, and are making all arrangements for its sessions. The following six leaders have been proposed for the presidency. The secretaries of the District Congress Committees are requested to hold a meeting of their committees, electing one of the six leaders and report the result to the Reception Committee before the 25th instant.

1. Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) 2. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel (Ahmedabad) 3. S. Srinivasa Iyengar M.L.A. (Madras) 4. S. Satyamurti M.L.C. (Madras) 5. C. N. Muthurenga Mudaliar M.L.C. (Madras) 6. Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu (Madras).

As the date of the conference is very near the secretaries are requested to convene their committees for the election of the president at once and to report the result, before the 25th instant with out delay. They are also requested to co-operate in all matters with the Reception Committee, for making the conference a success.

The other particulars regarding the conference and of the presidents will be notified very soon.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF FUND

The Joint Honorary Secretary sends the following statement of monies received in response to the appeal made by the Bombay Helpleless Beggars' Relief Committee for funds:—

Rs. 2,500 from Government of Bombay; Rs. 50 from a sympathiser; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for April 1929; Rs. 25 from Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.; Rs. 30 from Messrs. Gilbert Lodge and Co.; Rs. 10 from Dr. Miss J. Jhirad; Rs. 10 from Dr. R. H. Brown; Rs. 10 from Bai Manickbai F. Mama; Rs. 250 from the Schools Committee (grants-in-aid for school); Rs. 10 from Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, I.C.S.; Rs. 10 from Dr. Mrs. Sukthankar; Rs. 10 from Dr. Jivanji J. Mody; Rs. 15 from the Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B. Hoson, I.C.S.; Rs. 10 from Mr. Karmal

IDAR STATE AFFAIRS SUBJECTS HOLD PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal a public meeting of the subjects of the Idar State and their sympathisers and friends in Bombay as also subjects of other Indian States was held on the 15th instant at Hirabag Lecture Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

Mr. G. I. Vyas, the Secretary of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, opened the proceedings narrating the present circumstances prevailing in the Idar State.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi was received an ovation when he rose to speak. He detailed all the circumstances and news he had received from Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Balwantrao Mehta, and protested emphatically against the repressive policy adopted in Idar and other Indian States whereby the public workers were wrongfully penalized even in their Temperance and other innocent work. He then referred to the proposed publicity campaign of the Princes and said:—

PRINCES AND PUBLICITY.

"I would like to say a word on the vast campaign of publicity arranged by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes as revealed by the private letters of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. Indeed the acceptance of the principle of publicity in all the affairs of the States by the Princes would be quite welcome. An arrangement to publish Administration Report and State Gazettes to furnish necessary information by regular correspondence, to the organisations of the people of the States when asked for and to help the growth of truthful journalism in the States by accepting the elementary rights of citizenship such as freedom of the Press, freedom of thought, speech and worship, and freedom of Association and meeting, and to introduce popular representative institutions for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration would immediately relieved the Princes from the fear of misrepresentation complained of by them. But the course adopted by them is like a remedy worse than the disease."

The following resolutions were then passed among others:—

(a) "This public meeting is of the opinion that the incident about the arrest of Shri Motilalji by the Idar authorities under some old circular of 1923, and detaining him into jail is an act of narrow-minded policy of the Idar administration. Mr. Motilalji has been known for the last 10 years as a Social and Temperance worker especially among the 'depressed' classes like Bhils and Gharasias and has advised them to adopt a pure life and to be free from vices, of drink, flesh eating, theft, etc. He attended the last session of the All-India Native States' Prajakiya Conference and at the request of the Bhils in Idar State went there to improve their condition by adopting his usual temperance and other innocent activities."

(b) "This meeting trusts that the authorities in Idar State will abandon their narrow-minded policy and take necessary steps to quiet the dissatisfaction caused amongst the Bhils by this arrest."

(c) "This meeting appreciates the selfless services of Mr. Motilalji to do constructive work in the State limits and congratulates him on his readiness to suffer while ameliorating the condition of our fellow-brethren."

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).
Remittances during the week ending 15 June 1929.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 15 June 1929.
Sterling purchased in India 250,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home
Total remittance from 1st April 1929 to 15th June 1929.

Treasury.	1,500,000
Total.	1,750,000

Ebrahim; Rs. 10 from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.; Rs. 10 from Mr. Jai D. Dubash; Rs. 10 from Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji; Rs. 60 from Mr. U. B. Frenchman; Rs. 25 from Mrs. K. D. Mehta; Rs. 10 from Mr. H. M. Mehta; Rs. 10 from Mrs. S. M. Cama; Rs. 60 from Lt.-Col. M. F. Khareghat; Rs. 7 from Mr. N. B. Kapadia; Rs. 10 from Mr. C. N. Mohney; Rs. 10 from Dr. Jivanji N. Mehta; Rs. 10 from Mr. Narayan Nathoba Patil; Rs. 10 from Mr. A. H. Kanga; Rs. 10 from Mrs. K. H. Kanga; Rs. 10 from Mr. Jehangir P. Pathan; Rs. 10 from Mr. Ebrahim Darwood Kazi; Rs. 10 from Dr. A. N. Meldrum and Rs. 5 from Mr. P. S. Gupta.

The Committee appeal that those gentlemen who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10. Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort), or to Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pal, Joint Honorary Secretary, (82 Hughes Road).

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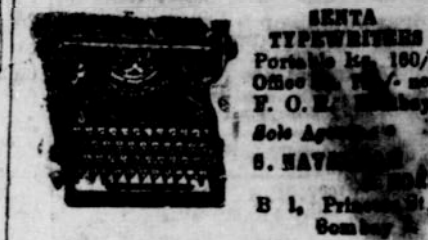
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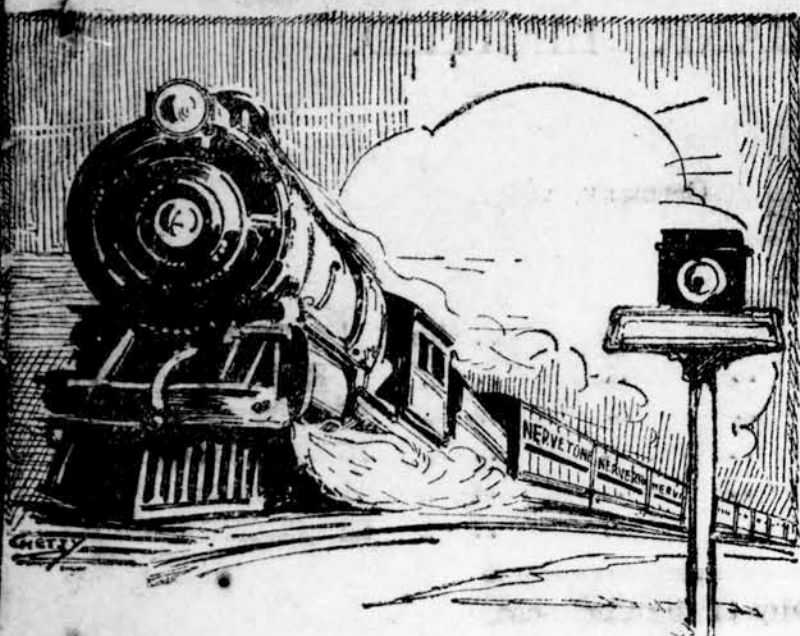


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THE PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 8)
sonal dignity—or is it profit?—appeal to their Highnesses more strongly than those arising out of injustice done to their subjects.

If this is the high water mark of the concern of the Princes for the lot of their subjects, it may be apprehended that they will readily compromise with the British Government on the basis of securing their personal immunity from harassing control and the consequences of irresponsible action. In that picture where would their "beloved subjects" figure?

But we need not assume that the Chancellor's mind is the mirror of the collective princely mind. Indeed a more charitable and juster assumption would be that the Chancellor's letter was issued before he had deeply studied the Butler Report and grasped its many implications.

The question which the Princes must solve for themselves is assuming that as the result of further argument now or of negotiations at a later stage, all the contentions of their counsel are admitted—what then? How do they propose to avoid in the future the hardships to which they have been subjected in the past?

Those hardships have been of two kinds—interference with the exercise of their functions or sovereignty, and exploitation of their States by means of fiscal policies.

In regard to the former they cannot forget that for all that the Butler Committee have recommended they must still remain at the mercy of their old friends, the political officers, renowned for their supercilious manners and unrestrained high-handedness.

As regards the latter do the Princes really think that they will be permitted to retard India's economic development?

WARNING OF THE PAST.

If for their personal safety they are relying upon the possibility of a fresh Royal Proclamation reaffirming His Majesty's determination that the Princes hereafter shall not be molested—the respect shown for Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 ought to be an object-lesson. The history of India in the 19th century is replete with instances of the transgression of policies laid down in England in regard to the States. The local agents of the British authorities have always exceeded their instructions from the time when the Board of Directors and the Secret Committee sought to lay down the lines of dealings with the States and to restrain their servants from encroachment and aggrandisement. Students of history are equally familiar with the fact that the 'fait accompli' has always sufficed to silence all objections on the ground of unfairness, and the maintenance of the prestige of local authority has always been the cardinal principle of British policy.

Similarly in regard to their economic and cognate grievances, do the Princes expect that if the British bureaucracy has the last word in regard to the policies from which those grievances have resulted, he is likely to reopen the past and not dig into their teeth "established usage"? The bureaucracy is not likely to stultify himself or his precursors. From their own countrymen the Princes can at least hope for a consideration of problems past, present and future, in the light of equity and sound economic principles. From those whom the Princes evidently prefer to their country's statesmen, never!

On the other assumption, namely, that the India Office might hold the findings and recommendations of the Butler Committee to be final and conclusive, what is the position of the Princes?

THE AUTOCRATIC "AGENT SAHAB."

They remain at the absolute mercy not even of the Viceroy, whom in their imagination they credit with tenderness and a sense of honour in excess of his ilk, but at the mercy of every member of the Political Department, dependent for immunity from curtailment of powers or even deposition upon cultivating, by traditional hospitality, the goodwill of the "Agent Sahab".

The attitude of the Princes makes one peculiarity quite obvious, though that peculiarity despite its obviousness remains incomprehensible. It is that they see no degradation in the infliction of daily recurrent humiliation at the hands of the Sahab logs but the thought of the exercise of any power or authority by their own countrymen, no matter howsoever regulated by the strictest principles of justice and humanity, is to them intolerable. And yet many of them, sincerely or otherwise, favoured the Indianisation of the existing Political Department.

It may well be asked what worse indignity would be involved to the Princes if the elected representatives of the people of India, including possibly their own subjects, were substituted for the British bureaucrat who patronises when in good humour, and irreverently reprimands whenever his liver is out of order—and at all times regards, every Indian, irrespective of his position, as a "Nigger" belonging to a lower scale of civilization.

We know of one difference that would be made and that is that when the catastrophe which the Princes dread has happened and India has secured Dominion Status in spite of them—the officers and representatives of the Dominion Government would conduct themselves towards the Princes with greater inward and outward respect than have done the British political officers of any generation, and their insistence on policies aiming at the good alike of democratic India and of India personally ruled by the Princes, will be tempered by broader humanity and a greater sense of proportion resulting from viewing the two parts of India as a common interest than as clashing and mutually exclusive interests.

Further what prospects such a future will hold for those Princes who temperamentally and by tradition prefer the stool of responsibility to the divan of self-indulgence it is needless to state.

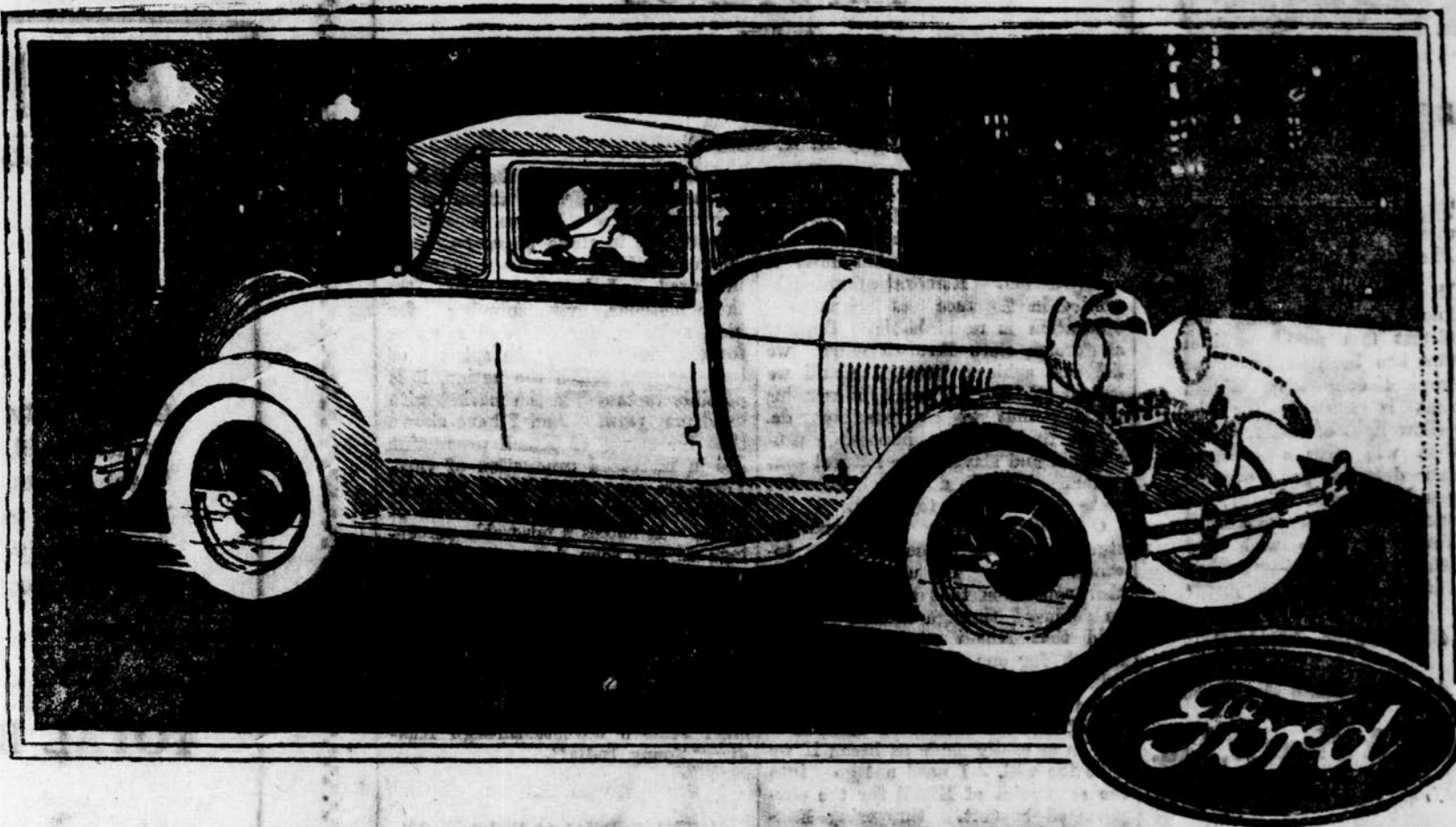
THEIR WISDOM ON TRIAL.

The Butler Committee have taken credit for leaving the door open for a rapprochement between Indian India and British India. They have

probably done so in the confident belief that the Princes will bang it in their short-sightedness and endorse their meretricious "obiter dictum".

Through Paramountcy and Paramountcy alone have grown up and flourished those strong benign relations between the Crown and the Princes on which at all times the States rely. On Paramountcy and Paramountcy alone can the States rely for their preservation through the generations that are to come. Through Paramountcy is pushed aside the danger of destruction and annexation.

We believe that the instinctive foresight of the Princes, all their stores of imagination and reserves of statesmanship, come best into play whenever there is an emergency. The wisdom of the Princes is now on trial. Their love of freedom and their deep-seated patriotism is in the scales. All these great qualities are now going to be weighed and we pray that they may not be found wanting. They have only to insist on real freedom to work out their destiny as part of the appointed destiny of India, and they have only to remember, that by the constitution of England the Crown, with whom they claim to have their relations, is ultimately the flapper housemaid or the adult charwoman just out of her teens.



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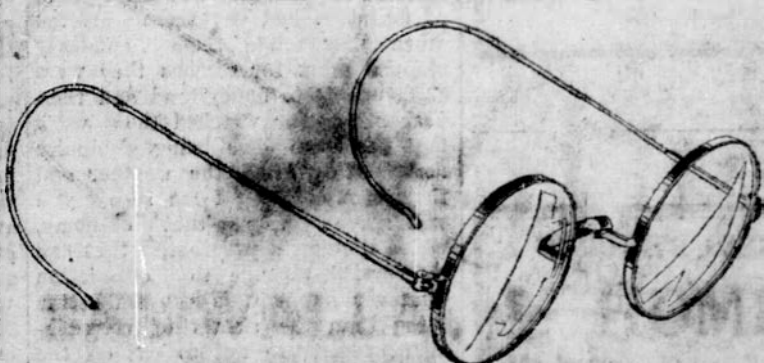
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VICIOUS CIRCLE OF IMPOTENCE

Stumbling Block to Swaraj

(By M. K. Gandhi.)

Our disbelief is an extraordinary
phenomenon. We have no faith in
our ability to do anything. If it is
total prohibition it is regarded as
impossible. Hindu-Muslim unity is
a day-dream. Removal of untouch-
ability in the face of Sanatanist
opposition is unthinkable. Boycott
of foreign cloth through mills we
did not achieve, through Khadi we
cannot achieve. There thus remains
nothing that we can possibly do.
Hence Swaraj is an impossible pro-
position and slavery our natural con-
dition. This is a most debasing
state for any one to be in.

Our disbelief is the greatest
stumbling block in our march to-
wards Swaraj. Let us just examine
the proposition that boycott cannot
be achieved through Khadi. It is
said that Khadi production is not
enough for our wants. Those who
talk or write thus do not know the
A B C of Khadi. Khadi is capable
of infinite expansion because it
can be as easily made as bread if we
have the will. I need not go into
the economics of Khadi for the pur-
poses of boycott. Supposing Eng-
land and Japan ceased to send us
their cloth and our mills somehow or
other could not work, we would not
think of the economics of Khadi but
we would simply manufacture the re-
quired quantity in our own homes.
The merchants who had lost their
piecegoods trade would all be occu-
pied in Khadi production. It is
only because we have created a vi-
cious atmosphere of impotence round
ourselves that we consider ourselves
to be helpless even for the simplest
possible things. But for our hope-
lessness, there is no reason why we
should not feel that what Bijolia
has been able to do without the
stress and incentive of boycott, we
should certainly do under the great
and patriotic incentive. It is be-
ing done to-day in Bardoli on such
a scale that the technical depart-
ment is unable fully to cope with
the demand for wheels and accesso-
ries.

Undoubtedly the movement will
fall flat if everybody becomes a critic
and bystander and nobody says,
'It is my business.' This move-
ment depends for its success upon
the willing and organised co-operation
of millions. This co-operation can
be had for the asking if the
thinking class will put their hands
to the wheel with the fixed determi-
nation to succeed. Let them remem-
ber that this is a movement which
has a growing and vigilant organi-
sation with a modest capital. It
has only to be worked by the nation
to its fullest capacity and success is
a certainty.

Let it be remembered that there is

no other constructive scheme before
the nation for effective action on a
universal scale. I have repeatedly
pointed out in these pages how pro-
duction of Khadi can be indefinitely
increased. I have described the
three methods, viz., spinning for
hire, spinning for self and spinning
for sacrifice. Once the spirit of
true sacrifice seizes the nation, it is
possible to inundate the market with
handspun yarn. And I have shown
that the secret of Khadi production
lies in increased production of yarn.
There are over ninety seven lakhs of
pupils studying in all the schools of
India. It makes a miserable per-
centage of less than 4 per cent of the
total population, but the number is
enough for easy organisation of sac-
rificed spinning. This figure takes
no account of several other insti-
tutions that can be also similarly
organised without much effort, if the
determination is reached that we
must achieve boycott through Kha-
di.—'Young India'.

SHETH JAMNALALJI'S ACTION

As a self-respecting man, Sheth
Jamnalalji could not have acted
otherwise than he has in reply to
the request of the Deputy Commis-
sioner of Police, Bombay, to deliver
the copy in his possession of Pandit
Sunderlalji's 'History of British
Rule'. He rightly regards the ac-
tion of the U. P. Government as
'high-handed and tyrannical' and
house searches all over India as
'highly insulting, objectionable and
vindictive'. He claims to have
read the book which in his opinion
is 'unobjectionable and a praisewor-
thy endeavour to inculcate the les-
son of non-violence'. The action
of the police in searching his house
and offices in spite of his assurance
that the book was not in any of
them affords additional justification,
if such was wanted, for the language
used by him. The object of the
search was clearly not to find the
book but to insult Jamnalalji. The
proper answer to this insult is, for
every one who has Pandit Sunder-
lalji's volume in his possession to in-
form the police in his or her dis-
trict and the press of such posses-
sion and challenge search or prose-
cution or both. If this course is
adopted by the public and if there
are many copies still untraced, the
Government will soon discover that it
will make of itself a laughingstock
by continuing the fruitless searches
of numberless houses. Searches, im-
prisonments and the like are effec-
tive only so long as they frighten
people.—'Young India'.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE

DEWAN PLEADS FOR ACTIVE CO-OPERATION

INCREASED GRANT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

At the Mysore Representative As-
sembly, the Dewan in the course of
his concluding remarks, made on
15th inst said:—

I should like to refer first to what
has been said on the one hand on re-
trenchment and on the other, on the
conventions which I proposed to you.
It has become a truism, since the
effect of many retrenchment
schemes has been seen, that retrench-
ment is a great enemy of economy,
and I feel sure that you, who are
acquainted with the wants of the
country, must have met with
many instances in which the mea-
sures of retrenchment undertaken
out of dire necessity a few years ago
have led to heavy loss in the long
run. Take, for instance, the sudden
stoppage of half-completed irri-
gation works, and consider the state of
mind of the villagers who after years
of agitation had got these started
when they found them suddenly
stopped short for reasons they were
quite unable to understand and then
year after year watched the work
that had been done being gradually
destroyed by time, the weather and
their own cattle. I am sure you
will agree with me that economy,
which dictates a programme that can
be carried through to completion
whatever happens, is a much better
thing than the shears of retrench-
ment, which are apt to cut off the
growing plant just when it is getting
ready to bear fruit. I do not pro-
pose to discuss in detail the minor
retrenchments that cut off an ap-
pointment here and an allowance
there further than to say that our
watch dogs in the Finance Depart-
ment are continuously on the look
out for any excess, and that I could
quote you numbers of orders in
which they have effected economies
in the course of the year. I should
like to add that we want the best

men available for the service of the
State and that to get them we must
pay them an adequate wage.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I come next to the question of pub-
lic instruction, where we have the
warring claims of higher and lower
education. As regards the former,
I may tell you that the University
asked for over Rs. 15 lakhs, but
that Government could not comply
with the request and fixed the recur-
ring grant at Rs. 10-12 lakhs, the
intention being that there should
be no further increase in the next
three years. After that we shall
have to reconsider the matter. With
the spread of primary and second-
ary education in the State, the re-
quirements of the University, too,
must grow, and it is for this reason
that I laid stress on the necessity
for the University also to take steps
to improve and develop its resour-
ces. As regards elementary educa-
tion, your ambition and ours is the
same, subject only to the proviso
that we feel it essential (as I am
sure you do also) to see that the
education given is carried sufficient-
ly far to have some lasting effect,
in other words that we do not get
universal elementary education, as
some countries have done, merely on
paper. You are naturally anxious
that more funds should be provided
for this purpose, and in that insis-
tence I fully agree with you. At
the time of framing the Budget we
did not see our way to allotting
more than Rs. 25,000 for the expan-
sion of primary education in rural
areas, but in view of the very strong
expression of opinion that has been
given in favour of a further increase
we have decided to withdraw Rs.
25,000 from other sources and so to
increase the grant to Rs. 50,000. If
we can go still further as the year
goes on, I can assure you we shall
not hesitate to do so.

You will also be glad to hear that
Government have sanctioned the pro-
posals of the Municipal Councils of
Chintamani and Malavalli to open
High Schools on a grant-in-aid basis
at those places, and that the new
High Schools will commence work
immediately.

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that Government have decided to
embark upon the scheme for the
formation of agricultural colonies
which has evoked so much criticism.
I must confess that this criticism
came as a great surprise to me, for I
should have expected that this
scheme, which represents an attempt
at the solution of a great problem,
would have been welcomed by every-
body. As His Excellency the Vice-
roy observed not long ago 'one of
the chief contributory causes of the
middle class unemployment, which is
one of the most disquieting features
of Indian life to-day, is the refusal
of the young men of education to
return to his old village and use his
knowledge on the land.' This ex-
periment, if it succeeds—I see no
good reason why it should not—will
give an impetus to the agricultural
development of the country. A large
number of such 'scholar-plough-

men' will prove a real asset to the
country. I trust, therefore, that
those of you, gentlemen, who, for
one reason or another, are opposed
to the scheme will give Government
the benefit of the doubt, and will not
mind if they go on with it, feeling as
they do—and I believe they have a
large body of public opinion behind
them—that they are planting the
seed of a policy which will prove its
merit increasingly as time goes on.
In any case, I can assure you that
the development of the scheme will
be carefully watched, and, person-
ally, I am confident that you will not
be disappointed either with the ef-
forts made by Government in the
direction of rural development or
with the results achieved. All we
ask of you is to give us a little time,
and what is still more important,
your hearty and active co-operation,
in our efforts to that end.

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Picture.

TRADE & FINANCE

Further Weakness In Gilt-Edged Market

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

Bombay, June 21.
MONEY.

In the money market call funds remained easy at 2-1/2 p.c. until yesterday, when the rate rose to 3 p.c. As the conversions into the new loan greatly exceeded the amount of new money forthcoming, money rates have not been materially affected. Much, however, will depend on the nature of the applications received during the ensuing week. The trade demand has declined this time by Rs. 102 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2-1/2 p.c., three months 3 p.c., four months 3-1/2 p.c. and 6 months 4 p.c.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th June 1929 shows a large increase of Rs. 229.90 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 19,83,39,000 as against Rs. 11.81 crores this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.12, an increase of 2.21 p.c. over last week. Loans have advanced by Rs. 118.52 lacs while Cash credits and inland bills have receded by Rs. 122.44 lacs and Rs. 31.67 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 118.52 lacs to Rs. 7.37 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 66.94 lacs to Rs. 73.16 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 5 p.c.

The gilt-edged market showed further weakness but there was a slight recovery towards the close. On account of their conversion rights, 6 p.c. Bonds were in good demand, 1930 being quoted at Rs. 102.191 at Rs. 103.2 and 1932 at Rs. 104.2. Holders of these bonds would do well to remember that the present high quotations are the result of conversion rights offered by Government. It is generally believed that the price of these will decline sharply soon after the loan is closed on the 28th. It is therefore obviously in the interests of holders of these bonds to take timely advantage of the conversion rights. The largest movements occurred in 3-1/2 p.c. Paper which opened at Rs. 70 and declined to the low figure of Rs. 69.5, but later recovered and closed at Rs. 69.11. 5 p.c. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quiet, the former declining to Rs. 98 and the latter remaining at Rs. 109.12. 1945.55 Loan stepped to Rs. 102.3. 6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107.8. 4 p.c. 1969/70 Loan experienced a further decline to Rs. 82 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 91. 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan was unmoved at Rs. 94 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96.2.

The New Loans are quoted at Rs. 96/8 for 1939-44 and Rs. 98 for 1935 Bonds. Applications for the loans commenced yesterday and are regarded as satisfactory. The market now awaits the official figures.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained steady throughout the week with sellers of ready T T at Rs. 5.13/16d. and no buyers under Rs. 5.7/8d. Some business, however, was placed at Rs. 5.27/32d. during the early part of the week.

Both exporters and importers manifested little interest. The following are the forward rates:—June 1s. 5.13/16d., July 1s. 5.27/32d., August 1s. 5.7/8d., September 1s. 5.29/32d., October 1s. 5.15/16d., November 1s. 5.31/32d. and December/January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady during the week at 4.84-7/8. French francs after appreciating to 123.93, closed at 123.99. The Belgas and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.92 and 92.70 respectively.

GOLD.

Quiet and dull conditions prevailed in this market and the rate for ready declined by 9 p.c. to Rs. 21/7/3 per tola. The daily offtake and stocks on hand are both unchanged at 15,000 tolas and one lac tolas respectively. A fair amount of gold is, however, en route to India. The rate for sovereigns also suffered a corresponding decline, the quotation being Rs. 13/10/3 for ready and Rs. 13/8/3 for delivery 19th July. In London the gold price showed no change at 84s. 11.1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/7/0 for ready, Rs. 21/7/9 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 24th June settlement and Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/7/6 for 22nd July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,35,038 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market remained steady at almost last week's levels with minor day to day variations. Ready, which still commands a premium of about eight annas per 100 tolas fluctuated between Rs. 56-11 and Rs. 56-2. The Shanghai tael as well as the price of silver in London showed very little movement, the former varying between 2s. 4.7/8d. and 2s. 4.11/16d. and the latter between 24.1/2d. and 24.3/8d. for ready. America took hardly any interest in the local market, while China banks were inclined to buy. The offtake is reduced to about 165 bars a day with stocks on hand further depleted to about 500 bars but large shipments are on the way from London and New York. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 56-11 and Rs. 56-7 for ready, Rs. 56-3 and Rs. 56-11 for 27th June settlement and Rs. 56-1 and Rs. 55-9 for 26th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £395,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 414 bars and Rs. 37,737 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £70,000 for Calcutta and £10,000 to Bombay.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 21.

Our market has continued to remain quiet but steady with a very limited turnover in all kinds of yarns. In Indian yarns particularly in Coarse counts below 10s prices have remained fairly steady with some more satisfactory enquiries and there has been a good deal of turnover in these yarns. In other counts enquiries are limited and the prices offered are not workable in many cases. The Mill Strike continues as usual with hardly any improvement so far. Attempts are being made on all sides to bring about an early settlement of this unfortunate struggle but no definite and satisfactory result has yet been arrived at. Business is therefore getting worse and the general Trade condition of the city is far from satisfactory.

English Yarns: Market drags on as usual with hardly any improvement. Prices have been rather easy and dealers have been feeling nervous and are trying to dispose of their holdings. Manchester prices are unchanged with very little forward business doing.

Japanese Yarns: There is no special change to report and turnover is rather restricted during the week. Prices are nominally unchanged. Forward business has been done in small lots at or about the last week's level. The future tendency is uncertain.

Artificial Silk Yarns: Turnover is very limited and some recent sales from stock of Spina qualities at a sudden decline of 3 to 4d per lb. in the local market by some dealers have created an amount of nervousness in the market and buying therefore is very restricted and in small quantities. In spite of steady prices on the other side the local market is more inclined to decline owing to big stocks and very limited offtake as usual during the monsoon.

Indian Yarns: In spite of the continued Mill Strike there is no improvement in the situation and dealers have been buying very small quantities on account of weakness in cotton and absence of satisfactory demand probably due to monsoon. Rains have been fairly satisfactory so far but it remains to be seen how monsoon develops during the next few months. Advances from Consuming Districts are not very favourable at the moment and business continues to remain very slack. Up-country Mills have been able to sell their entire production at fairly satisfactory margin.

The future outlook is uncertain particularly owing to the very uncertain tendency of the Cotton market in the near future.

WEEKLY KARACHI SHARE MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. of Karachi:—

The terms of the new loan (1) the 5 per cent loan 1939-44 at 96/8 per cent and (2) 5 per cent Bonds 1935 at 98 per cent both taxable have been favourably received by the investors. The former gives a net yield of 4.86 and the latter a net yield of 4.92 per cent after deducting the income-tax. The Government also offers attractive conversion terms for 6 per cent 1930, 1931, 1932, bonds at Rs. 102, 103.2 and 104.2 per cent in payment for 1939-44 loan.

Locally the securities market 3 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent 1945-55 issues have witnessed sharp fluctuations following Bombay advices. For the time being the market for securities should continue to be erratic until the new loan is closed. We however do not expect any substantial rise in the prices in the near future as the money market is expected to be steadier next week owing to large amounts having been withdrawn for the purchase of the new loan.

Railway shares: Business has been small with no

change in the prices of the shares to report.

Electric shares:—

The prices have been well maintained, but the business has been meagre owing to the shortage of scrip. The report of the Karachi Electric Supply Co. Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 1929 is out and makes a satisfactory reading. The gross income as well as the number of consumers and the units sold show a substantial increase as compared with the last year. A dividend of Rs. 5 1/2 per share for the half year is recommended making a total of 10 per cent for the year; while the rate of unit has been reduced from annas 7 to 6 1/2 from 1st July 1929. It requires to be seen how far the reduction in the rate of unit will affect the earnings of the company.

Name of the Company.	Paid-up Present Value.	Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Lachhna Jacobabad	100-0-0	89-8-0
Upper Sind	100-0-0	85-8-0
Karachi Electric	100-0-0	147-8-0
Hyderabad Elec.	100-0-0	135-0-0
Port Trust	100-0-0	108-4-0
Karachi Flour Mill	80-0-0	155-0-0
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	120-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0	100-0-0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo today:—

Latest prices:—
Bukit Darah Rubber Rs. 23.
Cavun Rubber and Tea Rs. 13.
Ceylon Planters Rs. 23.
Ceylon Rubber Rs. 47-8.
Chines Estates Rs. 22-8.
Cochin Rubber Rs. 35.
Eila Tea Rs. 175.
Estates Co. of Uva Rs. 32-8.
Fairclaw Estate Rs. 38.
Forester Estates Rs. 62-8.
Hathawa Rubber Rs. 12-8.
Honiton Rubber Rs. 9.
Horawala Rubber Rs. 45.
Indo-Malay Estates Rs. 18.
Jambulanda Tea and Rubber Rs. 12-8.

Jeboog Rubber Rs. 14-8.
Kaliyara Company Rs. 32.
Kalutara Rubber Rs. 19.
Kelani Valley Rubber Rs. 30.
Langat River Rs. 23-8.
Lanka Rubber Rs. 65.
Lansdowne Rubber Rs. 195.
Maha Uva Estates Rs. 55.
Mall Mor Estates Rs. 23-8.
Mirishena Rubber Rs. 40.
Narangoda Rubber Rs. 25.
Nenehat Estates Rs. 39.
North-Western Rubber Rs. 18-8.
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber Rs. 23-8.
Rubber Growers' Rs. 30.
Saffragram Tea and Rubber Rs. 215.
Talgawella Tea Rs. 50.
Torrington Tea Rs. 23-8.
Udabage Tea Rs. 65.
Udappola Rubber Rs. 21.
Ullswater Rubber Rs. 12-8.
Vogan Tea Rs. 44.
Warriapola Estate Rs. 27.
Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo, Re. 0.52-1/2 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 21.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London today:—

Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent 1933 Notes) £102.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £98-10.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £218-5.
Australian 5 per cent Loan 1935-45 £97.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-19-4.
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.) £0-19-6.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-11-9.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6-15.
French 5 per cent Rentes £20-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £182.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-10.
India 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Stock Northern Navigation Rs. 19.
India 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan Rs. 18.
Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 17/12

(1950-55) £87-5.
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock £56-5.
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0-2-9.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-16-9.
Motor Fuel Proprietary Ltd. £0-5-6.
Nitrate Railway (Ord.) £7-6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £9-5.
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-3-9.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent Debs. £78.
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) £196-10.
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent Pref. Stock) £98-5.
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1924-48) £101.
War Loan 5 per cent (1929-47) £101.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, June 19.

There can be no doubt that the very large consumption of cotton during May is a direct contradiction of the recent talk of less favourable conditions in the American Textile Trade. The recent falling away in the Mills takings of cotton was regarded as an indication that all was not well with their Textile Trade, but the figures indicate that the large consumption made a large hole in the Mills stocks which show a reduction down to 1,477,000 from 1,607,000 bales in April. Subsequent figures may show some falling away in consumption, but we think it unwise to anticipate this until there are reliable signs of its materialising. The market now seems to us to stand on a firm basis though fears of a record average stand in the way of a movement in favour of cotton. This seems likely to continue until the official pronouncement of the average question in the early part of July, when a more accurate calculation will be possible as to the likely production. A continuance of the favourable weather which has prevailed during the past few days might result in some easiness in the Home markets.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, June 21.

Since our last report, no business of importance is reported. The market continues lifeless.

It is reported that a steamer for July shipment has been fixed at Rs. 6/8 per ton for Coal Calcutta to Bombay.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream.

16-6-29 s.s. Havildar, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharilal Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:

23-6-29 s.s. King James, Desh, Seeh/Ponati, Andrew Yule and Co.

25-6-29 s.s. Rathlin Head, McNeil's Ponati, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

28-6-29 s.s. Persian Prince, Northern and Natal Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

29-6-29 s.s. Beech Park, Deshgarh and Bengal, Andrew Yule and Co. and Kalyanji Mavji and Co.

30-6-29 s.s. Nordie, Natal Group Coal.

5-7-29 s.s. Sillworf, Natal Coal.

15-7-29 s.s. A steamer, Natal Coal.

16-7-29 s.s. Garania, Bengal Coal.

QUOTATIONS

Quality	C.I.F.
Northern Navigation	Sh. 26/3
Natal Group	Sh. 26
Deshgarh	Rs. 16/8
Deshgarh/Seehpore	Rs. 16/8
Ponati	Rs. 16/8
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 16/4
McNeil's Ponati	Rs. 16/4
Ex-Scales Darukhau	Rs. 19
Northern Navigation	Rs. 18
Deshgarh	Rs. 17/12
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 17/12

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SWARAJ IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT UNITY

Pt. Malaviya's Clarion Call To Hindus And Muslims

"LEARN TO LEAD LIFE OF BRAVE MEN"

SUKKUR, June 21. "Learn to lead the life of brave men," said Pandit Malaviya addressing a mass meeting of the citizens of Jacobabad last evening. After thanking the Hindus and Muslims for the cordial reception, he dwelt at length on the Jacobabad shooting tragedy.

A DISGRACE. The shooting of ten innocent persons was a disgrace not only to Jacobabad but a blot on the fair name of India. Though painful and disgraceful the incident was yet he wanted the Hindus to remain calm and patient. The incident demanded condemnation from all sane Hindus and Muslims without difference of caste or creed. Every Indian had to hang his head in shame because of the incident. He was sorry for the death of the Muslim lad, though he did not know if the lad was murdered or committed suicide. But it was highly sinful that as a result of the Muslim lad's death, the idea should occur to any Muslim to shoot ten innocent Hindus including women.

UNPARDONABLE CRIME. Every religion regarded the killing of innocent persons as an unpardonable crime. He knew that all peace-loving and noble-hearted Muslims sincerely condemned the crime. But he wanted the Sardars to leave no stone unturned to trace out the culprit who shot the ten Hindus. It being the frontier district (six miles from Baluchistan) he knew that Government could not do what Muslim Sardars could do with their influence. He was glad that Hindu-Muslim relations at Jacobabad before the incident were very cordial and advised that the incident should not cause ill-feeling among the two communities. They must preserve the traditional unity and social relations. Disunity always resulted in shame and pain.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY. He instanced the conditions at Multan where the Hindus and Muslims had paid over a lakh of rupees as punitive tax. In the name of God and Motherland which were common to both, he appealed to Hindus and Muslims

to remain united. Swaraj for which they had been struggling since fifty years was an impossibility till they stood united. All were at liberty to observe religious duties but they must have one voice in politics. They must cultivate patriotism and a selfless public spirit which were the duties of every citizen.

SELF-DEFENCE. After referring to alleged negligence of the Police, Pandit Malaviya wanted the people not solely to depend on the police for their protection. Every citizen must know how to defend his honour, life and wealth. He was sorry that no Hindu or Muslim dared to catch the culprit while shooting. He wanted every citizen to learn the use of lathi and pistol shooting, not to let innocent persons but to save themselves from the attacks of sinful cowards, who dared to attack helpless Hindus or Muslims. It was this spirit of true citizenship that could lead us to Swaraj.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED. Panditji was presented with an address in Sindhi language by the Hindus, thanking him for coming to their help in the hour of trial. Pandit Malaviya spent a busy day. He saw the Deputy Commissioner Upper Sindh Frontier District and discussed the situation with him. Messrs. Jamshed Mehta, President Karachi Corporation, Principal Shahani, Doctor Chaitram and others also discussed the situation with the Deputy Commissioner. Later, they explained to him how prompt action in tracing the accused could have saved the present deplorable situation.

It is expected that Pandit Malaviya will issue a statement on the subject or address a letter to the Governor of Bombay shortly. Panditji had also long conversation with Sardars Numohammad Khan, former President, Jacobabad Municipality and other leading Muslims when very friendly feelings were expressed by Hindus and Muslims.

Panditji left last night for Hyderabad en route to Bombay.—Free Press.

DUTT ON HUNGER STRIKE

Kept in Condemned Cell

CASE OVER VET RAIDS CONTINUE

LAHORE, June 21. Ever since he was brought to the Lahore Central Jail, Mr. B. K. Dutt of the Assembly Hon'ble case is on a hunger strike.

The jail authorities have asked him to break his hunger strike and have promised redress of his grievances. But Mr. Dutt has not hitherto agreed to that. His grievances are, it is understood, that he should not be kept in a condemned cell, that no task should be accorded to him and that his own food should be supplied to him.—Free Press.

DELHI POLICE AT IT STILL

WIDOW'S HOUSE RAIDED

DELHI, June 21. The Delhi Police, in collaboration with the Punjab Police, raided the house of Dhanmal in Rohtanpura, Delhi.

It is stated that the Police questioned the widow of Dhanmal who died some days ago, as to whether persons answering the descriptions of Bhagat Singh and Dutt had been staying in the house.

It is stated in this connection that the Police recently arrested two Hindu teachers at Delhi and took them to Lahore for the purpose of identification in connection with the conspiracy and murder cases under investigation at Lahore, and that to-day's search in Delhi was made in connection with a statement alleged to have been made by one of the two teachers.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY OUTRAGE

CALCUTTA, June 20. Narendra Ghosh Chowdhury, ex-detenu, has been summoned to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of the Intelligence Branch, as likely to throw further light in connection with the Assembly bomb case. It is understood that similar notices have been served on a few others also.—Free Press.

HUNT FOR "BHARAT-MEN- ANGREJ-RAJ"

JASIDH, June 21. The police searched to-day the Public Library and the house of Mr. Indraprasad, Secretary, for copies of "Bharat-me-Angreji Rajya". Though the Secretary said that he had burnt his book the police insisted on the search. No copy of the book was found at either place.—Free Press.

NO FAITH IN ROYAL COMMISSIONS

Mr. Kothari on States People View-point

MULI, June 21. In reply to his telegram to the Indian States Peoples' Conference, Bombay, enquiring whether a demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission, which Mr. P. L. Chudgar is reported to have made in his letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, is on behalf of the Conference, Mr. Manilal Kothari has received the following telegram from Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary:—
"The Conference of the Executive Committee never resolved to demand a Royal Commission. Issuing Statement."

Mr. Kothari states: Mr. Popsal Chudgar is the authorised agent of the States Conference in England

PRISONERS' NOVEL PLAN ESCAPE EFFECTED OUT OF PRISON

AND WARDERS TAKEN AS HOSTAGES

LONDON, June 20. Texas.—Forty prisoners effected escape from a local prison taking three warders as hostages.—Free Press.

DEWANGERE RIOTS

3 KILLED, 50 INJURED RESULT OF POLICE FIRING

MADRAS, June 20. Further details regarding the Dewangere riots telegraphed by "Hindu's" special correspondent confirm that three were killed and 50 were injured by buck shots as a result of police firing. It is alleged that on the evening of 10th instant the Moharrum procession proceeded to a tank, Mahomedans being armed with lathis and crying out insulting languages to Hindus. As the procession was marching towards the tank a few Hindu spectators gathered there. The report says: As the procession approached the Hindus a muslim torch bearer threw a hot ash on a Hindu. Hot words were exchanged whereupon Mahomedans resorted to stone throwing. Meanwhile more Hindus had gathered, exchanging hot words. Suddenly police opened fire on Hindus. It is learnt that the Sub-Divisional Officer ordered police to open fire and the Chief Officer of the Municipality supplied buck-shots.

A SKIRMISH

On the 19th instant a Skirmish ensued near the hospital where a large number of Hindus had gathered when one Muslim used insulting language. This resulted in bad injuries to two Mahomedans at the hands of an infuriated crowd which rushed to the city and burnt Muslim shops and all their contents causing damage to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The local M.L.C. and influential gentlemen are of the opinion that Hindus were innocent and there was no necessity for opening fire.

The Inspector General of Police and Deputy Commissioner arrived at Dewangere this morning. The town, especially the bazar streets with heaps of ashes, presents a desolate appearance. The leading citizens are meeting to concert measures for securing peace.

It is alleged that Muslims were very much dissatisfied because Hindus as a whole did not participate in the Moharrum celebrations as usual, and two Mosques had been desecrated and contents burnt and pigs were sacrificed therein.—A. P.

MR. LAVAN PRASAD RELEASED

MR. KOTHARI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JAMNAGAR

MULI, June 21. Mr. Manilal Kothari has just received a telegram from Jamnagar stating that Lavan Prasad was released yesterday afternoon.—A. P.

FINANCE DEPT. FRAUD CASE

Trial "Novo" to Commence Shortly

DELHI, June 21. It is understood that Mr. C. Keelan who is now Magistrate of the First Class at Ambala, will try the Finance Department alleged fraud case in which Messrs. Piper and Puris, both of the Finance Department of the Government of India, are charged in connection with alleged shady transactions.

It will be remembered that the prosecution of the accused was originally launched at Simla last year and that both the accused were subsequently convicted by Mr. Anderson, then additional District Magistrate of Delhi, after the case had been transferred to Delhi. In appeal against their conviction, both the accused were acquitted by Mr. Leonard Middleton, Sessions Judge, who, however, ordered a trial "novo."

It is further understood that Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor, Delhi, will lead the prosecution. Mr. Keelan has been given jurisdiction to try the case both in the Punjab and Delhi. The trial commences shortly.—A. P.

INSURANCE WORKER'S CONFERENCE

FAILURE TO OBSERVE "GENTLE MEN'S AGREEMENT" DENOUNCED

LONDON, June 20. Mr. Kearsley, presiding over the Insurance Workers' Conference, denounced certain companies for failing to observe the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the Union and the management. He complained they had no sense of honour nor even instinct of common honesty.—Free Press.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR PALESTINE

ARAB DELEGATION SEES HIGH COMMISSIONER

LONDON, June 21. Jerusalem. Replying to a delegation of the Arab Executive which urged the creation of a Legislative Assembly. Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, declared that he intended to discuss the matter with Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb during his forthcoming visit to Britain.—Reuter.

LEPROSY SURVEY WORK IN INDIA

DR. MUIR VISITS PURI DIST.

CUTTACK, June 20. Dr. E. Muir of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, is on a visit to Puri District in connection with the All-India Leprosy Survey work. A Leprosy clinic has been opened at Khurda where a hundred patients have already been admitted.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF ARMA- MENTS

JAPAN'S SUPPORT TO U. S.

LONDON, June 21. Washington.—The Japanese Government have communicated to President Hoover their readiness to support any measures for further reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

SIMON TROUPE IN LONDON

LONDON, June 21. The Joint Conference of Simon Commission and Indian Central Committee heard evidence of Sir Claude Jacob and Mr. S. K. Brown of India Office and adjourned till June 26th.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST KABUL BEGINS

General Nadir Khan Enters Loghar Valley

ROBBER CHIEF GETS PANICKY

PESHAWAR, June 21. It is understood that General Nadir Khan has started on his offensive against Kabul, and has already entered the Loghar Valley. The General's family have been removed to Kohistan. Bacha Saqqo it is reported, is not confident of his ultimate success.

It is also learnt that over Rs. 60,000 of Bacha's money has been captured in an engagement with his men near Gardez.—Free Press.

BACHCHA'S APPEAL TO STOP OFFENSIVE NABI KHAN

PESHAWAR, June 20. According to the newspaper "Hamardi Afghan" Bacha-e-Saqqo has sent a letter to General Gulam Nabi Khan, requesting him to cease his offensive and join the Jirgha to be held in Kabul to select a King. The General is stated to have completely ignored the latter. This, if true, means that he is too optimistic of his success against Bacha.—Free Press.

NABI KHAN STRENGTHENS FORCES

PESHAWAR, June 20. According to an unconfirmed report, General Gulam Nabi Khan has gone to Mazarishari to bring reinforcements for making a decisive attack on Kabul. He has already reached Jalalabad. This fort is about 45 miles from Kabul and is the terminus of the Ghorband valley. It has an Electric Power Station which supplies electric energy to Kabul. In the early days of ex-King Amanullah's threatened attack from Kandahar, Bacha-e-Saqqo had removed his valuables and part of the Government Treasury at Kabul, to be used in case of a possible flight from Kabul. The family members of Gulam Mohammed Mubajar of Amritsar have arrived here from Kabul via Jalalabad, dressed as Shinwaris.—Free Press.

KABUL CARAVAN REACHES PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, June 21. A caravan from Kabul has arrived here via Jalalabad. This does not however mean that Peshawar-Kabul road has been opened to regular traffic.—Free Press.

SHIA-SUNNI TRUCE

IMPORTANT JIRGA FOR SOLID PEACE

PESHAWAR, June 20. An important Jirgha of Afridis of the Tirah, Khyber and Kohat passes, will be held here to-morrow to devise terms on which the present truce with Shias can be substituted for a solid peace.—Free Press.

LATE MR. ZAMANKHAN

HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN ENEMIES AND SUPPORTERS

PESHAWAR, June 20. News has been received of the heavy fighting between the enemies and supporters of the late Mir Zamankhan in Kanwar. Both sides suffered many casualties.—A. P.

REVERSE OF BACHA'S GENERAL CONFIRMED

SIMLA, June 20. The reverse sustained by Habibullah's General, Muhammad Sidiq at the hands of General Nadir Khan, near Gardez is confirmed. He marched at the head of over three thousand Kohistanis about the middle of June but after heavy fighting his attack was repulsed on 14th by Jaji

Manglo and Ahmedzai Ghilzais under Nadir Khan. It is understood that the latter claims to have killed and captured several hundreds of Kohistanis and to have taken a number of guns. Sidiq's death is not confirmed, though he is believed to have been wounded.—A. P.

Nadir Khan's Latest Disclaimer

PESHAWAR, June 17. Mr. P. M. A. Hakim, a personal friend of General Nadir Khan has given the following statement to the Associated Press.

"Field Marshall Mohammad Nadir Khan, in a letter addressed to me from his headquarters at Shushuk on the 12th June, has authorised me to issue a statement to the press regarding his alleged declaration of the Amir. He appears to have been greatly surprised to see that report in the newspapers and says that that is absolutely false and unfounded. He desires to assure those interested in the welfare of Afghanistan that he resolutely sticks to the letter and spirit of the declarations he made in India. It is for the representatives of the various tribes in Afghanistan to elect their own king and the Field Marshall most emphatically declares that neither he, nor any of his brothers, will accept the sovereignty even if the country offers them."

On being questioned the Hakim said his previous information regarding Nadir Khan's accepting of Kingship on the request of the Ulemas was based on indirect sources and persistent rumours, while now he had received direct authentic information from the General himself.

When asked about his present activities, the Hakim showed a letter from Shah Wali Khan, a brother of Nadir Khan, which explains that the representatives of different tribes took an oath of allegiance, and have returned for collecting lashkars. Shah Wali Khan hopes that with the divine help they would attack Bacha-i-Saqqo with a lashkar numbering at least ten to twelve thousand, very shortly and, God willing, would re-establish peace and order in Afghanistan and revive the lost prestige of the nation.

NO DUTY ON KHADDAR

CAWNPORE'S PATRIOTIC MOVE

CAWNPORE, June 20. The Municipal Board of Cawnpore at its to-day's meeting decided, after an animated discussion, to exempt hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar from octroi and terminal tax and make up the resultant loss by a corresponding increase of duty on foreign cloth. It also decided to contribute Rs. 500 to the Viceroy's All India Thanksgiving Fund.

It is understood Dr. Alam has accepted the Presidency of Bundelkhand Youth Conference, which comes off on the 6th and 7th July.

LAHORE, June 21. Dr. Ansari reaches Lahore on the 23rd morning in connection with the students week celebration. He will stay with Dr. Ahum.—Free Press.

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